PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Pinted & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 28,913—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st „
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

30th Nov.	14th Dec.	11th Jan.
	28th Dec.	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3,229	2nd Dec.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL.	W. G. Rothwell	4100	500	16th Dec. 1892.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November, 23rd 1893.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

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BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
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KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

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Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

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WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CHOICE WHISKIES.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky Phœnix brand	26	0	29	4
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky.	25	0	28	4
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a genuine ripe Old Whisky	33	0	37	4
TREACHER'S "Old Irish"	28	8	32	0

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

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We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.

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THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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AND WITH A VIEW TO

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For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
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This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

⁂ JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

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"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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Messrs. D. BARIA, Market.
Messrs. E. B. LAKDIWALLA, Parsi Street.
Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
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Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refreshment Rooms.
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Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY. FURNISHING DRAPERY.

ART MUSLINS. A Splendid Selection for Draping, Decorating, &c., from 4 Annas per yard.

HANDSOME CRETORINES for PURDAHS, CURTAINS, Covering Furniture, &c., from 6 Annas per yard.

TAPESTRY, the best designs of the Season, in the most useful Qualities.

CURTAINS and PURDAHS. A variety of Patterns, all Qualities, and at all Prices.

NEW TABLE COVERS, all sizes, in handsome Patterns, and Colourings.

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BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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PLANQUETTE'S ROMANTIC COMIC OPERA,
(Composer of "Les Cloches de Corville.")
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
PRICE OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY NEXT,
SUPPE'S GREAT COMIC OPERA,
"BOCCACIO."
☞ WATCH FOR "MISS DECIMA."
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY,
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
By General Desire,
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.
Due notice of this event will be given.

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"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS

BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
13, Hornby Row.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

23, Hummum St. } **MADON, SONS & CO.,** { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

LOANS OF Rs. 17,000.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for LOANS of Rs. 17,000 for the EXECUTION of certain Public Works in the Palghat Municipality.

2. The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will be repaid to holder in 17 years—January 1893 to 1909, from the surplus receipts of each year. Interest at 6 per cent. payable yearly on the 1st of February.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest-money of Rs. 100.

4. Tenders will be received by the Chairman up to 15th December, 1892, and will be opened at the next meeting of the Municipal Council.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for loans of Rs. 17,000."

6. The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.—"The rates and taxes levied by the Municipal Council."

Other particulars relating to the Loan can be had at the Municipal Office.

7. The necessary stamp duty on the Loan Bonds should be borne by the Tenderers.

I. S. CHINNASWAMY PILAY,
Chairman.

Municipal Office: Palghat, 23rd Nov., 1892.

TO LANDING CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned are OPEN to receive Tenders for the LANDING and STORING of COAL on the Bunders for 12 months. Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th November, 1892.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WYLLYS MACKESON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 28th day of November, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 15,000 Yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 28th November, 1892.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy imported for the first time in India,

At Rs. 120-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes),

At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street),
OR
Messrs. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on Thursday, the 8th December, 1892, up to 2 P.M., for the supply of the following Articles during the year 189—9:—

Ooreed, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for Municipal Bullocks, heifers, calves and horses from 1st March 1893 to 28th February, 1894.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the tenders will make up Ten Per Cent on the amount of the contract.

Sealed samples of the various articles tendered for, must accompany each tender, and the Chief Accountant will not accept payment of any deposit unless the sealed Tender and samples are shown to him at time of payment.

Tenders unaccompanied by samples will not be received.

The grain supplied to the Health, Market, and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Ooreed for bullocks and Gram, Barley, and Bran for horses, and must be all of the first quality.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices: Bombay, 28th November, 1892.

CUTLERY CABINET.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A Brass-bound polished Oak Cabinet, suitable for Presents, containing 61 pieces of stoutly plated on stout Metal Forks and Spoons and Ivory balance handle Knives, of the best quality, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Butler & Co., of Sheffield. Rs. 250.

23, Hummum St. } **MADON, SONS & CO.** { Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL MISSION

INDIAN VIEWS.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
From As. 4 to As. 12.

23, Hummum St. } **MADON, SONS & Co.,** { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN—FAIR COMPLEXION.

BEAUTY CHARM,

Preferred by the
LEADING BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.
LIKED BY
COMELY WOMEN AND LADIES OF FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of
YOUNG LADIES AND HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Used it and recommend it.
HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.

The only Preparation for Softening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a blooming and charming appearance.

Completely removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.

Its constant use Makes the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving, Re. 1-4.

23, Hummum St. } **MADON, SONS & CO.,** { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.		2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	
SPARKLING	36	0	39	0
STILL:—				
BODENHEIMER	17	8	20	0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20	8	23	0
HOCHHEIMER	23	8	25	0
[illegible]	29	8	32	8

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	25	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR WORTHINGTON MAUDE, in our Firm, CEASED as on 30th June, 1892.

HALL WILSON AND Co.

Coconada, 18th November, 1892.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR WORTHINGTON MAUDE, in our Firms, at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, CEASED as on 30th June, 1892.

STUART HALL AND Co.

Vizagapatam, 18th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 26th instant till the 26th January next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

RS. 20 REWARD.

IT is desired to ascertain the whereabouts of the undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 100 each:—

V-13 37827 37828
37829 37830
37831 37834

2.—The above Reward will be given in respect of each note for the first information which will indicate or which will result in tracing the Note to the present holder.

Apply to
W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General,
Railway Mail Service in India, Allahabad.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to confirm alterations in the Tonnage Scale in regard to the articles "BRAN IN BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED", RE-TESTED by the Committee at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boletim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufacturers for the supply of the Stores more or less as may be required, for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

(a)	Cloth, Dark Green, Whitelist	Yds.	3,400
	Do. do. Blue do.	"	4,900
	Do. Scarlet do.	"	2,800
	Serge, Dark Blue, Ordinary	"	29,000
	Do. do. Green do.	"	14,300
	Do. Scarlet do.	"	3,120
	Cotton Grey, 36 in. wide	"	35,500
(b)	Drill, Cotton, White, 27 in. wide	"	4,48,000
(c)	Socks, Worsted, line... 1st Size	Pairs	38,000
	2nd	"	80,000
	3rd	"	50,798
	Boys	"	700

(a) Delivery to commence 15th October 1893 and to be completed 30th June 1894.

(b) 95,000 yards to be delivered at once on acceptance of the tender. The delivery of the remainder to commence 1st April 1894 and to be completed by 31st July 1894.

(c) Delivery to commence 1st October 1893 and to be completed 1st February 1894.

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. COVERS TO BE SEALED AND MARKED "TENDER FOR—." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rs. 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The Lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted and any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances, and by previous arrangement, that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well established outside firm or guarantee company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Thursday, the 15th December 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER,
Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, the 18th Nov. 1892.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED' ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various, Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.

Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL **URHUJ,** SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V.P.P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .... £4,673,299 | 1891 .... £7,894,357
1886 .... £5,672,041 |

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4	" "
3 Months	3	" "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves .... Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital .... " 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board.
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SINGAPORE,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

49, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,057½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N:
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	294
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	835
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19¼

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	£100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	485
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 50	580x.
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	660ex.d.
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,137½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,40.
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,567½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	109	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	612½
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-9	
China Leaf	„	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25	„
Do. do. new	„	24-14	„
Australia do.	„	25-8	
Bombay do.	„	25-7	
English Sovereigns	„	16-3-6	
Do. Drazons	„	16-1-8	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	103-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	105-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222-4	„
Five-Francs	„	215	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oriental and Surat entered the dock on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Frazer entered and the s. s. Emin left the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Congo, Mahanady, Chiltern, and Khiva entered it yesterday.

A MARATHI CALENDAR.—We are in receipt of a Marathi calendar for the next year, accompanied by a copy of the "Universal Magazine," both of which have been neatly printed in the Sarvajanik press.

A MISSING HUSBAND.—A woman, named Narban, living at Sonapore Lane, reports that her husband, Cassim, aged thirty years, left home on the 26th instant, and had not since returned. The man is not quite right in his mind.

MILL STRIKES.—The operatives of the Sassoon and New Great Eastern Mills still continue to hold out, the agents of the respective mills not being agreeable to their terms. The necessary police precautions are still in force to prevent a breach of the peace.

RAJA RAVI-VARMA.—Raja Ravi-Varma, the well-known Travancore artist, with his younger brother Raj-Varma, arrived here last evening, and has put up in a bungalow, at Grant Road, where they intend staying for about three months.

PARLI HILL BANDSTAND.—The programme of music announced to be played by the St. Joseph's Band at Parli Hill, Bandora, last Sunday, was postponed owing to the illness of a resident, near the bandstand. The programme will be played on Parli Hill, next Sunday, instead.

A THIEF IN THE FAMILY.—A woman, named Chimi residing at Lall Wada, reports that during her absence from home, on the night of the 25th instant, her son-in-law, Ittoo Pooma, abstracted from her box gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 60-8, and left the house.

THEFT.—Tarachand Dholiajee, residing at Khoja Street, locked his shop, on Sunday night, and went out to the Bholeshwar Temple, and on his return home shortly afterwards he found that his shop had been entered, and ornaments and cash, to the value of Rs. 60, stolen.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Ballaram Sookaji entrusted one of his tenants, named Kooshna Damodar, with Rs. 43 on the morning of the 24th instant, with instructions to pay the amount into the Dadur distillery, as duty on some spirits; but the man absconded with the money.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ali Moongavur, living in Cazee, Dawood Mohla, reported that he went out at 10 p.m., on Sunday, locking the door of his room, and that on his return, about an hour afterwards, found that the lock of his door had been forced open, and property to the value of Rs. 150 in notes and cash stolen from one of his boxes.

A BOLD THIEF.—A Hindu, named Ramji Manaji, residing at Parel Road, reports that one Narayen Raghoo had removed a gold bali, valued at Rs. 5, from the ear of his son, Balkrishna, eleven years of age. The police recovered the ornament from a Marwari, with whom it had been pledged by the accused, who has not yet been arrested.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A MENDICANT.—On Friday, at midnight, a Mahomedan mendicant, named Kaloosha Perausha, aged thirty years, was found lying on the Kala Chowkey Road, with a wound in his neck. An old rusty knife was found by his side. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and pronounced to be self-inflicted. The wound is not of a serious nature.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—"The Poisonous Plants of Bombay, Part III.," by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar; "The Bulbuls of North Cachar, Part III.," by Mr. E. C. S. Baker; "Notes on a Visit to Rodriguez, Mauritius and Reunion," Part II., by Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, and miscellaneous notes.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade, at 5-45 this evening:—

March from the Op. Rienzi		Wagner.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	An Der Schonen Blauen Donan	Strauss.
Gavotte	Eunice	G. Perdue.
Grand Selection from the Op.	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Quadrille	La Fille de Madame Angot	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUDDEN ASSAULT.—A woman, named Cassee, aged 25 years, residing at Old Nagpada, while passing along the Old Nagpada Road, on the night of the 25th inst., in company of a man, named Lufundu Bapoo, was suddenly struck on the left side of her face, the blow causing a wound about half-an-inch in length. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that the wound had been caused by a sharp instrument. The police are on the look-out for Lufundu Bapoo, the man suspected of having committed the assault.

MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHUND IN CALCUTTA.—Mr. Premchund Roychund, the prince of native brokers in Bombay, who started a few days ago on a tour through Calcutta and other cities, has been honoured in several places by his countrymen. It may be remembered that, in the days of his prosperity, Mr. Premchund, in addition to making over to the Bombay Government a sum of four lakhs of rupees for the construction of the University Tower in the name of his mother Rajabai, contributed about the same time over a lakh of rupees to the Calcutta University, which has established a travelling fellowship, bearing Mr. Premchund's name. Arrangements, it is stated, were therefore being made by some of the Fellows and Graduates of the Calcutta University, and Premchund Roychund scholars, to accord him a fitting reception on his arrival in the City of Palaces.

PROFESSOR DEUSSEN.—Prince Samatsingji of Palitana received a visit from Professor and Mrs. Deussen, of Germany, on Saturday morning last, at his residence on Cumballa Hill. The Prince showed him over his library at which the Professor expressed his great pleasure. The Professor then recited some verses from the Vedanta; and spoke highly of the beauties of Sanskrit literature. Among those present were Kumar Shri Vijaisinhji of Palitana, Kumar Shri Kiritsinghji of Rajpipla, Kumar Shri Baldevji of Dharampore, Mr. Darashah Cooverji Coyaji, private secretary to Prince Samatsingji, Mr. Bhajekar, Diwan of Drangadhra, Messrs. Umiashankar Aditram, Hanson, Hawes, Panthaki, and Banaji, Rama Shri Bawaji of Isanpar, Jareja Devisinghji of Khirashra, Rana Sardarsinghji Bakhshi Makanji of Dhrangadhra and Shastriji. The Professor also paid visits to Dr. Peterson and Mr. Justice Telang, and left for Baroda the same evening.

A WEDDING IN BOMBAY.—The wedding of Mr. Charles John Michael, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with Miss Annie Flynn, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Flynn, Chief Translator to Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, took place on Saturday afternoon last, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. The gathering was large and filled the little Church. The service was fully choral and occupied nearly an hour, after which the guests adjourned to Mrs. Michael's house to partake of cake and wine. The Rev. Mr. Lateward proposed the toast of the newly-married couple, which was enthusiastically received. There were numerous presents, which nearly filled the room, there being sofas, chairs, cushions, tables of sorts, jewellery, dinner and tea-sets, &c., Mr. John Marshall, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Marshall sending a cheque, and Mrs. Flynn, the bride's mother, contributing a handsome present. The clerical staff at the Chamber of Commerce presented to Mr. Michael an address of congratulation, accompanied with a cabinet of electro-plated table set. Mr. Michael returned thanks in a few suitable words. A dance followed, which was kept up to a late hour.

A MEETING OF IRANEE PARSEES.—On Sunday afternoon, the Iranee Zoroastrians, residing in Bombay at present, held a meeting in the Dady Sett fire-temple for the purpose of adopting steps to afford assistance to those of their countrymen, who, having fled from oppression in Persia, had sought shelter in Bunder Abbas, and were anxious to come over to Bombay. Mr. Kaikhosroo Mehrban Iranee was called to the chair. Mr. K. R. Kama, the president of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia, and Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the secretary, were also present. The proceedings were conducted in the Persian language. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to open a fund with the object of paying freight and affording other assistance to the oppressed Iranees, now in Bunder Abbas, who wished to come up to Bombay. The money advanced to them was to be refunded by them from their earnings in Bombay to the credit of the fund. One anna per rupee was to be deducted from the advances as a contribution in aid of the fund. A sum of Rs. 1,180 was subscribed to the fund at the meeting. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon a proposal to establish a death benefit fund for the Iranees.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, one Kurim Khan Oosman Khan was charged by Allabukus Khan Ramzan Khan with trespass by night into his house with criminal intent. It would appear that the accused effected an entrance into the complainant's room, in Kamatipura 13th Lane, at one o'clock, in the morning, by climbing up the water-pipe and getting in through the window. On entering the room, he immediately put out the light when complainant awoke, and seized hold of him by the hand; but accused managed to slip from his grasp and effected his escape through the same window he had entered by. He was arrested at 4 o'clock the same morning. Accused denied the charge, saying that complainant's wife went to him that day, and said she would make up the quarrel between him and her husband if accused went to her house that night. Accused accordingly went to the house at midnight when complainant's wife woke him up to receive him, whereupon complainant immediately began searching for a knife, and accused through fear ran out of the house. In doing so, he fell, and hurt himself. He denied having entered the house through the window. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

A STRANGE CASE OF CHEATING.

A NOVEL case of cheating came on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. A few days ago Narayen Mooljee appeared before Mr. Hamilton, and laid an information charging Haidun Hunsa, a Marwaree money-lender, with cheating in respect of certain promissory blank notes said to have been signed by the complainant while under the influence of liquor. The Magistrate granted a summons against the accused on the strength of the following information filed by the complainant:—

"I know one Haidun Hunsa, a Marwaree money-lender, who has his shop at Girgaum. On the 9th instant, at about 9 o'clock at night, I went to the shop of the said Haidun Hunsa, for the purpose of borrowing money on the security of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 560. I had taken these ornaments with me and was accompanied by a friend, named Chunkoo Morray. At the moment I was a little the worse for liquor. The said Haidun Hunsa seeing me in this plight induced me to put signature to eleven blank promissory notes. Each of those notes had one anna receipt stamps on. My signature was taken at the foot of such paper, the whole of it being perfectly blank. The object of the said Haidan Hunsa in thus inducing me to execute these blank promissory notes is to fill in the said notes by inserting such amounts and such terms as suits him, and thus to defraud me. After getting the aforesaid eleven promissory notes from me the said Haidan handed over to me Rs. 200. I say that if these notes are not immediately taken possession of, the said Haidan Hunsa will fill them up and thus escape the consequences of his fraudulent act. Under these circumstances I charge the said Haidan Hunsa under Section 464 clause 3 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray for a warrant of arrest and search-warrant to seize the said blank notes and the ornaments. The Magistrate ordered the summons to be issued against the said accused, while a search-warrant was issued to seize the said eleven blank notes. Immediately after this order, the shop of the accused was searched by the police and the said eleven blank notes were found from his box. When the case came on for hearing the accused made a statement to the effect that it is the practice of the Marwaree shroffs to get blank receipts signed by the borrower as a penalty in default of payment of the borrowed money, and so these receipts are called penalty bonds. The case stands adjourned until the 2nd proximo.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

REVENGE AND MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. NANA GAN PATEL AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in October last, found the four appellants guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. A fifth accused had been dealt with by the Sessions Judge, and he had not appealed. Mr. B. N. Bhajekar appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Wasudeo Gopal for the other three. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appears that, on the 24th August last, the dead body of one Bhao Dhao Patel was found lying dead in a hollow in his own field near the village of Vehloli with marks of violent injury; and the medical evidence showed that the injuries were of such a nature as to cause death. Four of the five accused persons committed for trial had made detailed confessions, describing how the murder was planned and committed by them all, shortly after sunset on the 23rd August. Three of the accused persons retracted their confessions later on. As regarded the motive for the crime, it was established that the deceased had been illicitly intimate with the accused Narayen Gona's wife for about seven years. This misconduct was condoned by the husband of the woman, but was resented by the other three accused, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, who were related to him. The deceased, it was alleged, was frequently told by these three accused to desist from visiting the woman, but he paid no heed to their remonstrances. According to the confessions, the first accused was the prime mover in planning and perpetrating the crime. Apart from the confessions the evidence against the accused was somewhat meagre. The manner in which the deceased was murdered was simply brutal. In the Sessions Court the fifth accused had retracted what he had said previously, and had taken all the guilt upon himself, alleging that he came upon the deceased in the act of misconduct with his wife, and slew him under that provocation. The jury, who assisted the Sessions Judge, found Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 guilty of murder, while No. 2 was found guilty of voluntarily causing hurt. The Sessions Judge sentenced Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 to death, and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Telang, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: As regards the prisoners Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, we need not call upon the Government pleader. We are unable to come to the conclusion that the confessions made by them should not be acted upon. The confession made by the fifth accused before the committing magistrate, at a time when the others had withdrawn their confessions, still implicated them. That is a circumstance which, especially when coupled with his plea at the trial, taking the whole responsibility upon himself alone, tends to throw an air of credibility on the theory of the guilt of the accused No. 3 and 4. The details of the manner in which the body was dealt with also lead one to believe that the murder was not the act of one person alone. There is in fact no sufficient ground for this court to reject the confessions which the court below and the jury acted upon. And therefore, as regards Nos. 3, 4 and 5 we do not think that there is any ground upon which we can say that the conviction should not stand. As regards accused No. 1, we can only say that there is nothing legally against him in evidence. The authorities are clear upon the point that such confessions of accused persons are not sufficient by themselves as against a co-accused person without their being corroborated by other independent testimony. It is quite impossible to accept the statements of witnesses Nos. 11 and 4, to which the Government pleader drew our attention as affording any such corroboration. For this reason and in default of legal evidence against him, the accused No. 1 must be acquitted and discharged. As to the others the convictions, as we have said, must stand; and as the convictions must stand we think that we must also uphold the sentences passed upon them. We see no reason in their case for not passing the sentences which the law ordinarily requires. We, therefore, confirm the convictions and sentences passed against accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

A SUIT WITHDRAWN.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Saturday last, Goverdhandass Purmanundass sued Dadabhoy Bomanjee before Mr. Ganpatrao Bhaskerjee, Second Judge, for the recovery of Rs. 105, being the amount due to the plaintiff on account of rent for a plot of ground said to have been in the occupation and use of the defendant from August, 1891, to February, 1892. Mr. Munchashunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the defence, denied the contract of tenancy for the ground which he urged was a passage leading to other premises occupied by the defendant, and was not a separate holding but a part of the premises for the occupation of which the defendant paid a fixed rent regularly.

Mr. Munchashanker asked his Honour's permission to amend the summons, and make the claim for damages arising out of trespass on the ground. Mr. Nusserwanjee objected to this course being adopted, and the judge allowed the objection. Mr. Munchashunker then withdrew the case with liberty to file a fresh suit.

THE PARSI CRICKET TEAM.

A PARSI correspondent sends us "a few honest remarks with respect to some of the known Parsi cricketers of the day, who so creditably fought the Vernon Eleven in 1889, and are shortly expected to give battle to the veterans comprising Lord Hawke's team." He writes:—

"Pavri, our famous bowler, is not so successful with the leather as in his old days, but has materially improved in judgment, and his disposal of the field is excellent. He thoroughly knows all his men, their merits and their weaknesses, and thus, in leading them, he acquits himself skilfully. He is on the whole a careful bat, and far more serviceable than any individual of the team taken singly.

Gagrat, the Parsi champion, has won few laurels this season, and, in fact, has made but little progress. But he can knock up a century if he has not very puzzling bowling to deal with. His underhand grubbers are only at times effective, and the old birds who know him cannot be easily caught at this day. I remember some of the experienced bats in the last two matches played against the Bombay Gymkhana, who slogged him pretty hard when he was put on to relieve Pundole or some such men at bowling. He is unquestionably a capital field.

Writer is now the leading bowler of the Parsis. He is positively destructive when he once begins to shoot dead at the wickets, for he trundles on at mail-speed with a puzzling delivery. To do him justice, however, he can figure little as a batsman.

Mody, who was such a terror in 1889, has become less terrible, and now bowls fairly, breaking from off with a high pitch, which is not so difficult to manage. He owes much to his muscles, and can show tremendous hitting power when he is once set.

Bapasola, who is, by the bye, a strong Highlander for his field, has of late become a formidable bowler, but has much deteriorated in the use of the willow. He aims at every ball he gets, and is not ten minutes on his batting ground before he is held fast at off or on. He runs like a race horse, and could be very useful, if less impatient.

Cooper is no more the man of old. He is still a steady bat, though not up to much. D. Kanga is decidedly his superior in wicket-keeping, and has superseded him in that department.

M. Kanga, who has often shown some command over the leather, is only good with excellent field, and does much execution against those who try to hit him off. He is a good bat, and in form.

A careful bat and an active fieldsman, Spencer is often enough the spokesman of the team, which, unfortunately, is not much given to letters.

Machliwalla is an excellent slogger, and has a safe pair of hands.

Last of all comes Mody (Jr.), who can, if he pleases, make a strong defence. He is comparatively a weak field.

On the whole, we find the Parsis have very few reliable bats, but they combine excellence with variety in their bowling. They have, besides, capital fielding at their disposal. Individually, not a single man in the team, with perhaps a couple of solitary exceptions, can be relied upon to score heavily, and yet, the eleven taken together, form a reliable whole. There lies the mystery of the unbroken record of successes of the Parsis for these five years. It looks like a paradox, and yet, is not paradoxical. The Parsi Eleven, as a whole, plays its part, with remarkable tact and zeal, in full sympathy, converting pleasure into a sort of agreeable duty, a spirit which is often wanting in many first-class teams. It reminds one of the Macedonian phalanx, which carried everything before it, only because its ranks could not be easily broken. The Parsi cricketers, on the field, bear a lively comparison to that famous body."

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Now that Lord Hawke's team have played all the three matches fixed for them in Ceylon, writes a correspondent of the local *Times*, a few reflections on the play, on the results of the matches, and on the tour generally, may not be out of place. This is not the first time that an English amateur team have visited the East; so that it is natural that people should draw comparisons between them and those we first welcomed from the old country. At present Lord Hawke's team is without Lord Hawke—a circumstance, though not quite the same, analogous to that of Hamelt with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted. Not only did our visitors play one man short, but the absence of their captain was much felt in the batting department, for, though the team include two or three very good bats, they are not at present very strong in that department of the game. In India they will really *want* the services of such bats as Lord Hawke and Messrs. Vernon and Gibson, if the team is to do as well as did that captained by Mr. Vernon. In bowling they are well equipped. Mr. Jackson, if not as good as a professional bowler, is yet a first-class amateur, and has bowled very successfully for his Varsity, which he will captain again next year. In Messrs. Heseltine and Hill they have two really good fast bowlers, the former, of course, much the faster of the two, but both likely to render a very good account of themselves in India. Foljambe, too, is likely to be very dangerous for a left-hand bowler is generally effective, and Mr. Foljambe comes back a good six inches at times. They have good change bowlers in Robinson and Gibson if the latter plays for them in India, while in Mr. Hornsby they possess a bowler of much greater merit than is generally allowed. He had the best analysis during Vernon's tour in India, and also during the whole of Lord Hawke's American tour. We shall be much surprised if he does not do equally well this time. He can break both ways, and has an easy delivery which should enable him to go on all day. The team are certainly well off for bowlers, both fast and slow; but they are even better equipped in the fielding department, where European teams in the East fail so very generally. To see them field is a real treat. Anything like a chance is snapped up at once, and the ball is always picked up cleanly and returned straight to the wicket. Better fielding has never been seen in Ceylon. Taking the team altogether they are decidedly stronger than was Vernon's team, but they will not be so till Lord Hawke and the rest join them, and we feel pretty certain they will render a good account of themselves in the Parsee match.

BATTING AVERAGES AND BOWLING ANALYSES.

Batting averages and bowling analyses taken over so short a period as the stay of our visitors in Ceylon are not of much value, though of some interest. It will be seen from the table below that Mr. Jackson heads the list of batsmen with an average of 37·5, Mr. Hornsby being a very good second with 33·25, whilst Mr. MacLean, on the strength of his big innings against Colombo, comes third with 24·66. So far neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Robinson, both bats on whom the team rely to make runs, have done much, and Mr. H. F. Wright has, through indisposition, been unable to do anything since he landed. Mr. Gibbs, too, has not come off. We hope they will both do well in India, where they will play in a better climate. With the exception of Mr. Robinson, who only bowled one over, Mr. Heseltine has the best bowling analysis, with an average of 4·25 runs per wicket, Mr. Jackson being next with 5·07, and Mr. MacLean next with 5·25. Mr. Hornsby is a good deal lower down than he will be when the tour is concluded, we feel persuaded. The figures which follow give the averages and analyses of all the team for the three matches they played in Ceylon:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

Names.	No. of Inns.	Times not out	Total runs.	Most in an inns.	Avge.
F S Jackson	4	0	150	109	37·5
J H S Hornsby	4	0	133	72	33·25
M F MacLean	4	1	74	69	24·66
C W Wright	4	0	85	53	21·25
P A Scott	1	0	19	19	19
G A Foljambe	4	1	49	32	16·33
J S Robinson	4	0	42	20	10·5
A J L Hill	4	0	31	21	7·75
F L Shand	3	2	7	5	7
J A Gibbs	4	0	18	14	4·5
H F Wright	4	0	11	7	2·75
C H Heseltine	4	0	10	6	2·5

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avge.
J S Robinson	5	0	2	1	2
C H Heseltine	225	23	60	14	4·25
F S Jackson	240	21	66	13	5·07
M F MacLean	60	3	21	4	5·25
A J L Hill	45	1	17	2	8·5
J H S Hornsby	125	8	45	5	9
G A Foljambe	165	13	61	6	10·16
G A Gibbs	20	0	13	0	—

ONCE more the Paris Municipal Council and the Prefect of the Seine are at loggerheads. Ought ex-members of the Commune to be so described on their tombstones? That is what M. Poubelle and the Council cannot agree about. M. Poubelle says he will never allow such inscription to be made, and he adds that the members of the Commune have not been whitewashed by the amnesty, but only that their misdeeds have been forgiven and forgotten. On the other hand, the relatives of M. Cournet, a recently deceased member of the Communistic Chamber, maintain that the Government are bound to be strictly neutral in the matter, and that as a M. Louis Mazet is said on one tombstone to have died on the 23rd of May, 1871, "while fighting for France," they have a right to express their own opinion in a similar manner. The Council has adopted the view of the Cournet family by a majority of 44 to 4, and there at present the matter stands.

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THE APOLLO BUNDER STORES.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Society of India was held on Tuesday, October 25, at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton Street, London. Major-General Sir William G. Davies, K.C.S.I., occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said you will remember that in our report last year we proposed certain economies, which consisted chiefly of a reduction in the number of directors from six to three, and in the cost of the subordinate establishments, both in England and in India. The takings in Bombay were at that time rapidly increasing, and it was believed that before long they would reach such a sum that the profits would more than suffice to cover the expenditure at the reduced scale agreed upon. In my speech at the meeting on December 4 I stated that the receipts of the preceding three months had averaged Rs. 40,000 a month, and that during the coming cold-season they would certainly rise beyond that amount. To some extent this anticipation was realised, for they rose in December to nearly Rs. 60,000, but they never reached the sum (an average of Rs. 70,000, or £5,000), which we calculated would enable us to more than pay our way; on the contrary, in the following month (January), they fell to half, and though there was a slight recovery in February and March last, they have since steadily declined and have only now begun to rise again. As explained in the report, this serious and unlooked-for fall has been due chiefly to the generally depressed condition of trade throughout India, occasioned by a variety of causes, but mainly to the rapid decline in exchange. To a considerable extent also our want of success has been due to the competition of a wealthier society, which opened out an opposition branch of their stores in Bombay, and started after we did with a large and old-established connection. Although the figures given in the report show that a considerable business connection has been founded by us in India, we have for some time seen that the present volume of trade is insufficient to support the large expenditure on the rent of our premises, and the establishment hitherto kept up there, and that steps must be taken to reduce it. To some extent this has been gradually done, but our endeavours in this direction have been greatly hampered by engagements entered into at the outset with the owner of the premises rented in Bombay and fitted up by us at considerable expense. We have, however, succeeded in reducing the cost of the staff out there by one-fourth and negotiations are in progress for obtaining cheaper premises. For some time past we have been anxiously considering what course should be pursued for the future, and to assist us in deciding the question we convened a meeting of some of the larger shareholders. It was held at our office on the 10th of this month, and the matter was fully discussed. We represented to the meeting that, looking at the fact that similar undertakings had shown equally unfavourable results at first, but with good and economical management had survived their initial losses, and had eventually succeeded, we ourselves were strongly of opinion that the Society ought not, after a trial of only eighteen months, to lose heart and sacrifice the valuable connection which had gradually been built up. We next described the economies which were possible, the proposed expenditure being about half that at which the business had been conducted during the past year, and we ended by saying that if it were decided to make a further trial for another year or so, the shareholders must find sufficient money to pay off the debt to the bank, and to furnish a certain amount of working capital. We found, however, that the opinion of the shareholders present was most decided against a call being made with this object. But they agreed with us that the business of the Society should be carried on quietly during the coming winter months, as that is the season when the receipts are at their best and when, with a largely reduced expenditure, the Society may recoup some of its losses. This is the course which we recommended for adoption in our report as the best under existing circumstances. Since then we have further considered the subject, and the following is the procedure which we propose to give effect to the above policy:—"That during the next six months the sale of the Society's stock in Bombay be continued, and the proceeds applied to gradually paying off the debt to the bank; that while this is going on, expenditure of every kind be kept down within the lowest practicable limits." In this manner a large proportion of the Society's stock will be sold off without the heavy loss that would certainly be incurred if the whole of it were thrown on the market at once. Should liquidation of the Society's business be decided on at the meeting of shareholders proposed to be held six months hence, the liabilities and the stock would by that time be greatly reduced, and a better result of paying for the shareholders than would be possible under the forced liquidation now. By the shareholders who have the largest stake in the Society this course of procedure is recognised as the most prudent and the best in the interest of the whole body of shareholders. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to announce to the meeting that £1,000 of the debt to the Agra Bank has already been paid off, and that as a personal favour to the present Board, and on the condition that the policy I have just described is carried out, the bank have agreed to extend, for a further period, the time for the repayment of their loan to the Society—(cheers)—otherwise, under the power contained in their debenture bond, they would require the directors to make, without further delay, a call sufficient to repay the debt. I now move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. L'Amy seconded the resolution.

Mr. Helby remarked that before the resolution was put to the vote he desired to ask the following question:—1. Where is the £1,600 which you stated in your last year's report would be returned by Messrs J. Finlay & Co. for commission shown in the balance-sheet and accounts? 2. Upon what security was the loan of £6,000 granted by the bankers; and when? 3. Are there any outstanding directors' fees included in the amount for creditors? If so, how much? 4. What sum has been paid to Mr. Tupp over and above his fee, as a director, and where is it shown? 5. What does "exchange in suspense" mean? 6. What does the item "special expenses" in the profit and loss account refer to? To whom were the salaries included therein paid; and what for? What is the charge of legal expenses for? To whom was the interest and commission paid? 7. In the balance-sheet for June 30, 1891, it was shown that 8,648 shares had been subscribed for. In this balance-sheet 8,629 shares, or 19 less, are brought into account. How is that difference accounted for? 8. Would the directors have the certificate of the Bombay Auditors read?

Mr. Poynder said that he also would like to ask, if economies were possible to-day, why were they not put into practice six months ago?

Mr. Cotterell Tupp said the reply to the first question was that the £1,600 had been deducted from the stock in Bombay and taken off the amount which Messrs. Finlay claimed against the company for goods purchased for it. As to number two, there was £2,500 due at the time of the last meeting, and the whole of the loan had been granted on the security of the general floating assets of the company; £1,000 had already been paid off. With regard to number three, there were no outstanding directors' fees included in the amount for creditors. As to the fourth question the sum paid to himself during the last 12 months for conducting the work of the office was £100. It was sanctioned at the last meeting and was shown in the salaries' account. "Exchange in suspense" was the difference between the rate on June 30, namely, 1s. 2½d., and the rate at which some of the assets were received, namely, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 6d. The "special expenses" referred to in question six were the salaries of two officers who had notice to leave the company's employment, and who received their salary during the term of notice. The charges for legal expenses had reference to an action for branding some corks, and some shares which were cancelled, belonging to Mr. Craig, and accounted for the difference in number in question seven. As to "the interest and commission paid," the word "commission" was a mistake. The whole of the amount was for interest paid on the debt due to the bankers. He replied to the eighth question by reading the certificate of the Bombay auditors. With regard to Mr. Poynder's question he could only say that the Board had endeavoured to effect economies from the time the Society was established. The Board promised at the last meeting to carry out larger economies wherever possible, and in fulfilment of that pledge, they had reduced the Bombay establishment, and effected various economies in London, including the reduction of the directors' fees by more than one-half. It was impossible to make an immediate reduction in the rent, because the premises were taken for three years; but the Board had made retrenchments wherever possible, and had reduced the expenditure in England to £1,000 and in Bombay by nearly one-quarter since July last. They were now about to reduce their rent by one-half. There was no reason for despair, but trade in Bombay was very dull, and other firms, besides the stores, had had to reduce their establishments. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Langridge: I see it is proposed to effect economies of £3,000 a year. Is that entirely on the Indian establishment, or does it include the English?

Mr. Tupp: On both.

In reply to further observations by Mr. Langridge, who pointed out that the gross profits were not much more than the expenses,

Mr. Tupp said that when the Society was started the English expenses were £3,150 a year. These were reduced last year to £2,052, and this year they were reduced to £1,000. In Bombay the original expenses were £8,000 a year. They were reduced in 1892 to £6,000, and it was proposed to reduce them still further to £3,700 a year.

Mr. Helby then addressed the meeting at considerable length on the position of the company's affairs, and after criticising the action of the Board in calling a special meeting a short time ago, to alter the voting qualifications of the shares, suggested that the company should be wound up voluntarily, and concluded by moving the following amendment:—That the report of the directors, the annual balance-sheet, and the report of the auditors thereon, submitted by the directors to this meeting, be not accepted; but that the said report, balance-sheet, and auditor's report be submitted to a committee of shareholders to report thereon. That the said committee consists of five members. That the directors and officers of the company be requested to place the books, accounts, and papers of the company at the disposal of the committee, and to give the committee any information they may require. That the said committee be authorised to obtain any legal and other assistance that they may desire, and that the expenses thereof be paid by the company. That this meeting be adjourned to November 15, 1892, at 3 p.m., to receive the report of such committee."

Mr. Hogan seconded the amendment formally in order that there might be a discussion.

A shareholder suggested that the Society should be wound up within a month.

Mr. L'Amy said it would be impossible to sell off £28,000 worth of goods in a month. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chipperfield supported voluntary liquidation as soon as possible.

Mr. J. T. Tannahill said he believed that within four months the stock in Bombay could be sold out, and the debt to the bankers cleared off. By keeping the premises open in Bombay, clearing off the stock and reducing the establishment gradually, they could keep the business as a going concern; whereas by calling in an auctioneer they would make an unnecessary sacrifice, and lose all their capital. There was little difference between the proposals of the board and those of Mr. Helby, except that Mr. Helby's would involve the shareholders in a much larger loss.

Mr. Helby said he would be willing to withdraw his amendment if the Board would agree to call the shareholders together again within the next three months.

Mr. Tannahill said the next three months was the best time of the year for making sales. What the Board proposed to do was to continue the business on a reduced scale, make up a balance-sheet to December 31 last, and call the shareholders together within six months of the present time. (Hear, hear.)

After some further conversation Mr. Helby said he would accept Mr. Tannahill's proposition, and withdraw his amendment on the understanding that the Board would call the shareholders together within six months.

The amendment was thereupon by leave withdrawn.

The Chairman then put the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, and it was agreed to *nem. dis.*

The Auditors—H. Woodburn, Kirby & Co.—were re-elected at a remuneration of thirty guineas, being a reduction of 10 guineas; and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in presiding.

A PORTUGUESE NOBLEMAN IN TROUBLE.

THE Siam "Free Press" has the following about a gentleman who was taken to Macao from Bangkok via Hongkong:—

One of the most lamentable examples of the spirit of gambling was seen the other day in the gaol of the Portuguese Legation by a representative of this paper. Crouched in a filthy room of a few feet square, in an unwholesome and fetid atmosphere, and guarded by a native gaoler, could be seen the unfortunate victim of an insatiate love of 'sortes virgilianæ,' broken in spirit—a moral, physical and financial wreck. It was not long ago that the half-brother of Chevalier da Costa was the presiding spirit at annual balls, decorator of Foreign Office dinners and the curled dandy of social gatherings in Bangkok. His services were much in request be Siamese Princes who wished to appear *comme il faut* in the manner of their dinners and entertainments, and such golden opportunites were taken every advantage of by the poor victim of the cards, to commit extensive depredations on gold plate and valuable ornaments that he might satisfy his inordinate lust for play. The system followed was carried on with some ingenuity and the accumulated peculations have attained an enormous figure. The Siamese have suffered severely. From eight to ten thousand ticals is the estimate amount of plunder obtained from this source, while a like amount is owing to the tradesmen of various parts of the city. His feverish anxiety to obtain the means of gambling led to the most extraordinary subterfuges and unblushing prevarications. Goods of all kinds, liquors and provisions were obtained in the name of native magnates and sold to native traders immediately afterwards. From every source available he reaped a dishonest harvest and pandered to his love of play with unwearying zeal. His employers at one time, desirous to save him, had advanced large sums; but these have only gone the way of all others, and, disgusted, they have left the unfortunate man to his fate. He will be sent in the course of the next few days to Macao, there to undergo trial. This course we cannot look upon other than as a cheating of justice which was never contemplated in the treaties. The evidence will be taken here and forwarded to Macao; but these proceedings are not satisfactory. A criminal ought to be dealt with in his Consular Court in Siam, where evidence can be readily taken, and where the crime has been committed. The Siamese in this have every right of complaint. In Portugal the offence is considered a very serious one, involving, on conviction, transportation to the African colonies. We deeply sympathize with his relatives in Bangkok, whom he has disgraced by his conduct, and can only trust that the severe lesson will prove a warning to the unfortunate young man for the rest of his life, of the dangers and disasters which inevitably follow a career devoted to gambling.

The *Bangkok Times* says it would require $30,000 to put him right.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, November 29.
Eve of St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, November 30.
Saint Andrew's Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
6 p.m.—Advent Service, Litany and Sermon by the Reverend C. Gilder.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

St. Andrew's Day.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Evensong; followed by Quarterly Missionary Meeting in Boys' School-room

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

St. Andrew's Day—November 30.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S indictment of the "chimney-pot" hat in his article on "Clothes" in the new number of *Blackwood* is perhaps the most complete that has yet been framed. If it were comfortable, or sun-proof or rain-proof or easily carried when not in use, he thinks that our allegiance to it might be monotonous, but at least it would be intelligible. But, in plain sooth, it is intolerable in sunshine; it is so sensitive of rain-drops that an umbrella must be carried for its special shelter and, when we travel, it is as difficult to dispose of as a murdered corpse. It cannot be concealed; the accursed thing will fit in with no other portion of our raiment, and must be provided with a special case of grotesque and impracticable shape. In wear or out of wear we cannot forget its existence, nor neglect to make provision for its protection. The creature has not even a serious name, for no one, except the fiend who frames it, knows it as a silk hat; schoolboys, with the contempt born of familiarity, call it a "buster" or a "topper;" soldiers, scornfully, a "stove-pipe;" civilians, realistically, a "chimney-pot." In a simpler age, it is suggested, that we should have made a god of It, prayed to It, sung to It, bowed to It, propitiated It; but, having adopted monotheism, we are outwardly consistent, and are content to insist on taking it to church with us. It is in the House of Commons, however, that the worship and etiquette of the chimney-pot hat must be studied, and to this phase of his subject Sir Herbert devotes three or four amusing columns.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LUTITIAN CREAM for BROWN BOOTS, Re. 1-4 and 12 annas.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A modern shaped PHAETON complete, recently built, and in good order; set of Black Harness; Grey ARAB HORSE, 15 hands, aged, quiet lady's Hack, grand fencer, regularly driven in above, believed sound. Price Rs. 750. Apply Captain WALKER, R. A., Kirkee.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—One new elegant Canoe-shaped English Miniature LANDAU, and also one second-hand, medium size LANDAU.—DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOVELY KANGRA and CEYLON TEAS as Christmas and New Year's Presents for Home. Re. 1 per lb in elegant Packets.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Hill's valuable Furniture, Piano, Camera, Aviary, Garden, etc., at Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—MR. JOHN FLEMING'S BONA-FIDE sale of furniture, Billiard Table, Cottage Piano, &c., at Elphinstone Circle, above Fleming and Co.

WANTED, an ENGLISH JOBBING COMPOSITOR, for a Press, at Zanzibar. Apply to VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Samuel Street.

REQUIRED, a MARATHI PANDIT, state terms and qualifications to "M. M.," Watson's Hotel.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., in Liquidation. Bargains.—The remaining Stock is now being sold to Customers at less than half price. Inspection invited. No reasonable offer refused.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of our well-known Indian Teas for 'XMAS. PRESENTS to friends abroad. Packing and postage free. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

'XMAS WHIFFS.—Just received, a fresh supply of specially Selected Java Cigars, suitable for presents to friends at Home. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT outstation (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2; Orange Pekoe. Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR—Superb and Comfortable, situated in the Centre of the most fashionable part of the Hill. Food far above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

MAIDEN HALL HOTEL, Bandora. Entire English Management, Cool Bed-Rooms, Dining and Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Boarders. Every comfort and convenience. Billiards. Fresh Oysters daily.—Apply MANAGER.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

HAM ON CUT! HAM ON CUT!! HAM ON CUT!!! For the facility of our constituents we are now selling even one pound of Ham at Re. 1 per lb. Best York Cut Prime Hams from 8 to 16 lb. Ans. 13 per lb. Best Wiltshire Bacon on cut Ans. 13 per lb. Best D. G. Cheese on Cut, Ans. 13 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, 1st December, 1892, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista: Mahableshwur, 26th November, 1892.

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—30,000 A Shares...£12 10 paid £375,000
30,000 B „ ...£12 10 „ £375,000

RESERVE - Unpaid Capital...£6 5 per Share, £375,000
Available in case of Liquidation £6 5 „ £375,000

Thus making the Total Subscribed Capital 60,000 Shares at £25 each.........£1,500,000.

THE above Bank will take over the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China as a GOING CONCERN for £375,000 payable in B Shares.

A Shares to have the following Preferential Claims:—

1. Dividend at 5 per cent. cumulative.
2. Divide further profits with B Shares after the latter have received 5 per cent. dividend.
3. Priority of repayment in case of liquidation.

B Shareholders will receive the preference on application for A Shares.

A large majority of the Shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank have assented to take B Shares in the New Bank.

The undersigned is authorised to receive applications for a limited number of A Shares. Applications should be sent in as soon as possible. Attention is drawn to the exceptionally favourable and safe investment offered in these Shares.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, Bombay.
22nd November, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Wm. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1892, at 4 p. m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will (with the consent and concurrence of N.C.Macleod, Esq. the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of Jamsetjee Norowjee, Cabinet-maker, an Insolvent) sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Heerabai, widow of Mr Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, Rustomjee Bomonjee Colah and Framjee Bomonjee Colah, the first mortgagees of the same and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinnet-maker, now an insolvent, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage and agreement of further charge, dated the 18th October, 1899, and the 11th July, 1891, respectively, and made between the said first mortgagees of the one part and the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and shed (including the message and tenement in course of construction and not completely built) standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No 16254, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No 3588, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Sanklia Tank, on or towards the west by the Sanklia Road, on or towards the north by the vacant land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the south by the Haines Road aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 4272 and Street No 6A, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetji Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, and are now in possession of the said Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagees, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 29, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

IN correction of Saturday's quotation of 5⅜d. per lb. for Egyptian "Fair Brown" Cotton in Liverpool, Reuter now gives the prices as 5⅝d., which shows an advance of ⅛d. per lb., on Friday's rate. The other telegraphic items not included in our report under Saturday evening's date are, the Cotton in sight in New York at the end of the week, now wired as 3,190,000 bales, compared with 2,860,000 bales in sight in the previous Friday; and an advance of ⅛ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, at 99⅛.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,51,559
„ Branches	„	„	8 843
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	42,85,731
Government Securities	„	„	1,80,824
Loans „	Inc.	„	87,188
Bills Discounted	„	„	2,41,362
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	2,156
Cash and Currency Notes	„	„	48,23,889

Unlike the Returns covering several previous weeks, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Banks issued this morning discloses a falling off in the Cash Balance, and that to the considerable extent of 48¼ lakhs, at 391⅞ lakhs. The figures, which we give above for comparison, show that the reduction of the Balance has been almost entirely due to withdrawals of Private Deposits, aggregating some 42¾ lakhs; the figures representing the increase in the trade demand during the week having been brought up to over 46 lakhs by an addition both to Loans and Bills Discounted, rather more in the former item than in the week preceding, and in the latter, the increase of 2½ lakhs comparing with a diminution of half-a-lakh. The only other noticeable change is an accession of 2½ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

COTTON.—Business in this market has been almost a blank to-day, the only transactions which have transpired being a contract by exporters, for 100 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 253; and a purchase of 100 new Chalisgaum by the Mills, at Rs. 211-12½ per candy. The feeling has been firm, however, and a further advance of Rs. 3 to 4 per candy is quoted.

A continuance of fine, bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area is reported by the telegrams received from the districts this morning; but beyond this favourable news there is little of interest to chronicle regarding the crop. Picking had become general in several of the districts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; and Cotton was arriving in somewhat larger quantities at the marts. At Bellary the crop was excellent. At Broach, and in the Dhollera circle, the weather was seasonable, and the plants were doing well, showing flowers in all the districts, and bolls at Wadwan.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a native merchant.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,886	bales.
Wheat	17,292	cwts.
Linseed	6,439	„
Rapeseed	5,884	„
Gingelly	9,196	„
Groundnuts	774	„
Castorseed	2,071	„
Rice	2,808	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and there are few takers of space except at lower rates. Business has been done for March shipment, to picked ports, at 16s. 6d. per ton; and for April shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, with a steady feeling in the market, and no enquiry having been made thereat, rates advanced 1-32d., say to 1s. 2 31-32d. and 1s. 3d., respectively, for forward business, when a little was done. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 5-32d. for December delivery; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January; 1s. 3 7-32d. for February; and 1s. 3¼d., later on, were named, and a fair amount of Bills were placed at the same, the rate being then raised 1-32d. in sympathy with the advance in Bank remittance, and the market closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·59⅜.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm; but Saturday's closing rates of 106 7-16 for Fours for cash; 106⅝ for Wednesday's settlement; and 106 for January, have been quoted throughout the day, the market leaving off at the same, with buyers at the rate for next year.

SHARES.—This market has relapsed into a state of extreme quietude, and the only changes in rates which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 10 in Presidency Mill shares, at our quotations in another column.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 26, as compared with the statement of November 19, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 19. Rs.	Nov. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,45 676	40,97,235
Do. do. at Branches	24,53,807	24,62,650
Other Deposits	5,80,09 933	5,37,24,202
Post Bills	8,248	7,051
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,45,238	35,70,747
Rs.	8,16,12,902	7,75,11,885
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,20,35,109	1,18 54,285
Cash Credits on do. do.	65,44,414	67,59,330
Loans do. do. do.	62,25,242	63,12,430
Current Accounts overdrawn	551	610
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,16,92,726	1,19 34,088
Stamps, &c.	17,072	17,545
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562 Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92 562
Bullion	2,25,587	5,87,441
Cash Balances with other banks.	4,71,898	4,69,742
Cash and Currency Notes	440,07,741	3,91,83,852
Rs.	816,12,902	7,75,11,885

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Salmon, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, from leave, from England.
Hoghton, Lt, 1st Bo, Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Wood, Lt, Bengal 17th Infy, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 27.

West, Lt, 5th Bo, L I, off duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 28.

Lascelles, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Marsham, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from, Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

D. Costa, 2nd Lt, 5th Bo, Cavy, off leave, to Nasirabad.

NOVEMBER 28.

Wood, Lt, 17th Bengal, Infy, off leave, to Alipore.
Searle, Lt, Bengal 36th Sikhs, off leave, to Delhi.
Preston, Capt, 1st Bo, Grenadiers, off leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 29th November.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2 The squadron will parade at the Riding School for a march out on Thursday, the 1st December, at 7 a.m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 7 a.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. do do

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr, R M L Gun-drill.

2. On Saturday next, the 3rd December, both Companies will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by tram car to Sassoon Dock and march from there to Pilot Bunder to commence the gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 2nd December. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 27.

10 p.m.	76·0
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.	
6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	[illegible]
4 p.m.	82·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALSTON—November 1, at Thinacre, Ayr, Scotland, the wife of John S. Alston, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DERRY—LAMBERT—November 28, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Arthur H. Bowman, Thomas De Gruchy Derry, son of the Rev. Thomas Derry Bradford Yorks. to Bessie, daughter of Sylvester Edwin Lambert, Esq., Retford, Notts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—November 12, at Lahore, the wife of R Bean, Postal Department, of a son.
DORMAN—November 19, at Delhi, the wife of Surgn-Major J C Dorman, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
KNIGHT—November 22, at Salem, the wife of H K Whitmarsh Knight, (Madras Railway Co), of a son.
MALET—November 24, at Kidderpore, the wife of Herbert Rivers Malet, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—TOMLINSON—November 16, at Vizianagram, by the Rev C E Whiteley, Chaplain, John Jackson, Capt 9th Madras Infantry, son of G M Jackson, Esq. J P, of Sandford Lodge, Cheltenham, to Effie Winifred, eldest daughter of J H Tomlinson, Esq, of Palcondah, Vizag. District.

DEATHS.

GRIEFF—November 15, at Chackarderpur, Benjamin Grieff, the fondly loved youngest son of Mrs and the late Rev Grieff, of Gya.
MASTERS—November 19, at Bankipore, Cornelius Cardew Masters, Barrister-at-Law.
RICHARDSON—November 19, at Meerut, Eliza Hetzler, the dearly loved wife of E C Richardson, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

BY some strange oversight Reuter left it to the last mail to bring to India the announcement that Mr. Cleveland was elected on the 8th instant to the Presidency of the United States for the four years commencing from the 4th March next. The defeat of General Harrison, following up the defeat of the Democrats in the elections of 1890, places the party to which the world is indebted for the McKinley Act *hors de combat* for some time to come. Mr. Cleveland represents the principle of tariff reform, as he represented, when he entered on his first term of office, the principle of Civil Service reform. At that time the axiom that the victor has a right to the spoils—a classic way of saying that a majority has a right to dispose of every public office by the most shameless jobs, quite irrespective of any consideration for the decencies of public life was accepted by each of the two great parties as of universal application. Ninety per cent. of the Civil Servants had received their offices simply because their friends were able to get them the appointment; corruption and incapacity were the chief recommendations for the public service. President Cleveland set himself to put an end to "offensive partisanship" in the disposal of Government appointments, and his firmness effected a great improvement in the tone of public opinion, although he was roundly abused by those whose illegitimate hopes he disappointed. He set himself also to deal with the inflation of the revenue from the continuance of the high customs duties instituted during the civil war, to keep the huge northern armies in the field. In his first Message he drew attention to the subject, and urged the necessity of a revision of the tariff so as to proportion the customs revenue to the actual requirements of the country. In 1887 he devoted the Presidential Message to the dangers threatening the financial stability of the country from the rapid and the continuous increase of the surplus. He insisted that the plethora in the treasury arising from excessive taxation led to unlimited corruption and extravagance, and recommended that measures should be taken to re-establish an equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure. He proposed that the tariff should be revised on the basis of supplying only the real needs of the Government. To this extent he was then and is still a "free trader." He disclaims, however, the imputation of being in favour of a free trade policy such as that which obtains in Great Britian. But he is not in favour of laying duties for the express purpose of protecting native industries. This is the line of cleavage which defferentiates the programme of President Cleveland from that of President Harrison, who has adopted the principle which found its fullest expression in the McKinley Act—that the United States should exclude by high or even prohibitory duties the foreign goods which compete in the American markets with American manufactures. It is but fair to say that even Mr. McKinley has some bowels of compassion for the American consumer. He omitted from his revised tariff a number of products not grown in the States which are necessary either as raw materials for manufacture, or articles of food for the general public.

President Cleveland was defeated when seeking re-election. General Harrison who was run against him by the Democrats, instead of the far more prominent and masterful Mr. Blaine—chiefly on the ground that being a comparatively unknown man, he had not made many enemies—obtained the majority of the votes in the Electoral College. President Cleveland had the majority of the popular vote—a tribute of popular favour which had no legal value. He undoubtedly suffered from the imputation of Anglomania, founded chiefly on his supposed free-trade tendencies. General Harrison, until his last year of office, played a somewhat subordinate part to his Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, who was in some sort his Mayor of the Palace. The foreign policy of the American Bismarck was grandiose, high-handed, and on the whole successful. His reciprocal treaties with the Southern American Republics were not only important commercially, but were universally regarded as the first steps towards the realisation of the Pan-American idea, which is to give the United States the hegemony of the New World. The revenue rose to £100,000,000 sterling; to spend it became a somewhat difficult problem. It was decided that the United States should have a fleet of the first class; and seventy millions sterling have been set apart for the building of iron-clads, plated with nickel steel, which is supposed to be practically impenetrable to shells. When this formidable fleet is completed some few years hence Mr. Blaine's advisers are confident that America will be able to whip creation not figuratively but in real earnest. The pension list has been so enlarged that the veteran survivors of the Civil War live in clover, and are found to be a continually increasing body. Mr. Blaine succeeded in obtaining from Lord Salisbury an Arbitration Treaty for the settlement of the Behring Sea question, of which we have still to learn the outcome. General Harrison himself is credited with the initiation of the International Silver Conference, now meeting at Brussels—a measure intended to keep the silver party on his side. The public debt of the United States has been in great part converted into stock, bearing only two per cent. interest, beating Goschens in economy by half and three-quarter per cent. In March next President Harrison—who now that electoral rivalries have deprived him of the co-operation of Mr. Blaine, is not likely to devise any startling combination which might alter the general situation—will resign the Presidency to Mr. Cleveland. The change will not be so considerable as has been supposed. The *Times*, which refuses to see either home or foreign politics except through its only pair of spectacles, declares that there is not a few to choose between General Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, for each of them has denounced the Britisher to secure the Irish vote. That is of course *en regle*; but the election turned not on that particular vote, but on the fact that New York and two other States which held the balance, voted for Mr. Cleveland now as they voted against him when he sought re-election after his first term of office. If it be asked what will be the effect of the change of the personnel at the White House on the silver problem, the only answer possible is—none at all. Whoever is President of the United States must do all he can to uphold the interests of American silver and he can not do more than General Harrison has done without avail.

THE unfortunate Turkish cruiser Ertogroul has been so long lost as almost to have passed out of memory. Yet it appears there are still present effects which are traced back to her as the cause. From the time she was waiting for coals in Bombay harbour she was gradually adding to the list of misfortunes which culminated in her foundering before the mission on which she was entrusted was yet complete. She was "in pound" at Ceylon, had a brush with the authorities at Singapore, and now we find that to her cruise is attributed no less serious an occurrence than the rebellion in Pahang. This theory has not its origin in the columns of a colonial contemporary, but in the local Legislative Council, and it was propounded by his Excellency the Governor himself. The whole of the troubles, Sir Clementi Smith declared, dated from the visit of the Ertogroul, when an extraordinary report was set abroad by some unscrupulous persons, Arabs and others, that this Turkish frigate was sent out to turn the infidels out of a foreign country. This report, it is seriously believed, led to the fanaticism of the people, the confederation of the chiefs, and the open rebellion of the dismissed Orang Kaya. Other members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements attributed the rising, and the couple of years' trouble which has been entailed in consequence, to the aggressive policy of the administration, but this his Excellency indignantly denied, and in defence of the residential system, to which the Sultan of Pahang was originally opposed, observed that if there was any territorial Chief who was in a position to murder British subjects, then it was time for the introduction of some system to prevent it. The residential system was deemed best by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with his instructions the Government had acted. It is satisfactory to learn that the rebellion is now at an end. Mr. Rodger, the Resident, whose fault has been too implicit confidence in the people among whom he lived, is going home on leave, and the rebel leader, who is to have a free pardon, is now endeavouring to make up his mind as to whom to surrender to. He declines to trust himself to the tender mercies of his countrymen, and will treat with no one but the authorities at Singapore, if not the Governor in person. Colonel Walker, who has put down the rebellion, is to be Resident of Pahang, and some of the Sikhs who fought under him are to remain at his head-quarters. Meantime the Straits Council is discussing ways and means for the development of the country and the employment of men who can assist in carrying them out.

WE hear that Mr. Webb, the ex-Consul General of the United States in Manilla, who is now in Hyderabad, has been successful beyond expectation in procuring large subscriptions for the mission to convert America to Islam. Before he set foot in the capital of the Deccan State, ten thousand rupees were promised; and it is now expected that the enthusiasm of the wealthy members of the Mahomedan community in that City will easily double the amount. In Bombay the Memons almost alone have subscribed nearly ten thousand rupees, one Mussulman trader having given one thousand and one. The Khojas are now subscribing, and, with other sections of the Mahomedan population, are likely to raise the Bombay subscription to twenty thousand. Calcutta and Rangoon have between them got together about twenty thousand rupees. The immediate object is to have a minimum of Rs. 80,000 for the first three years of the mission in the States. As a matter of first necessity the movement having to keep in touch with an American public, must have a newspaper; being religious it must have tracts, and to print both a printing office will be indispensable. Wherever Mr. Webb goes he delivers lectures, and, it is said impresses his hearers with a sense of his personal sincerity. He had been long searching for a faith to which he would give entire credence, before his attention was directed to that which he is now to preach to his countrymen. He was for a time attracted—like Sir Edwin Arnold and other Englishmen—by the delightful pessimism of Gautama Budha; and he also investigated in a sympathetic spirit the claims of Theosophy to supply the spiritual needs of the modern world. Mahomedanism alone satisfied his cravings for light. In this connection it may be mentioned that the translations of the Koran into English, which have hitherto appeared, are regarded as unsatisfactory and inaccurate; a new translation is being prepared for the instruction of the English-speaking race in the true doctrines communicated at Mecca by the Angel Gabriel to the Restorer of Islam. Mr. Webb has full confidence in the eventual success of the arduous undertaking to convert America to the Mahomedan faith. As he will doubtless proceed to New York by way of Liverpool, he will, of course, see Mr. Quillam *en route*, and take counsel with that apostle—who claims to have made over ninety converts already—for the complete conversion of England. He might perchance convert the British Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone. Lord Kimberley, who as Secretary of State for India, has a far larger number of Mussulmans than all the subjects of the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia twice told, would be bound to give Mr. Webb a patient hearing. Lord Rosebery, who is confronted in Uganda with the problem how to reconcile the conflicting interests of Protestants and Roman Catholics with the presence of a far larger and more warlike population of Mussulmans, would listen with attention to his representations. If the American propagandist could succeed in bringing round to his views even a minority of the British Cabinet, he would arrive in the States with a prestige which could not fail to have its effect on the more impressionable of his own countrymen.

A TELEGRAM, a fortnight ago, briefly informed us that the Broken Hill strike had terminated. From Melbourne papers to hand yesterday it appears that although at the beginning of the present month the strikers at a general gathering declared that the strike must go on, it was agreed that a ballot should be taken so as to ascertain the true feeling of the men. A week elapsed and it was discovered that the clap-trap of the agitators, who had presumed to speak for the labourers, was not a true expression of the sentiments of those more keenly interested in the struggle than themselves. The conflict had already lasted eighteen weeks, and the sympathy of the public had ceased to take the practical shape which it did at first. Consequently the strikers funds' declined. In view then of the fact that even after the bulk of the men returned to work there would be many who would have still to remain idle, it was decided to devote the balance to the necessities of these, and appeal to the generosity of "fellow-workers" for further aid for any new contingency. At the same time they "declared the strike off." Whether or not this appeal has had the desired effect there is as yet no indication; but most of the men are now at work. Fortunately for them their decision was arrived at in the nick of time, for large bodies of men had already been engaged in other colonies, and would, within a few days, have permanently replaced them at the mines, which they left as we have before explained, not owing to any difference as to prices, but as to freedom of contract between employers and men, the former taking an affirmative view, the latter, a negative. Strangely enough a large section of the workers claim to have gained a moral victory, and in the same breath talk of coming out again after a few months. But it is not workingmen only who are illogical and given to the use of terms the true significance of which they fail to appreciate. Unfortunately, the leaders, who have great influence with the men, are urging them to look upon the arrangement as a truce, and to bind themselves more closely together for future co-operation. Though applauding these sentiments, the men rushed to the mines to obtain work, and struggled with one another as to who should be first engaged. Sleath and several others of the professional agitators are still in jail for conspiracy and inciting to violence, and have something like two years to serve.

IT appears that "General" Booth's appeal for assistance pending the result of the inquiry, was liberally responded to, though the sum of sixty thousand pounds for which he asked was not subscribed. Greatest on the list was the sum of five hundred pounds from Mr. R. Cory, a shipowner of Cardiff. The whole of the members of the Cory family have for years been noted for their handsome contributions to charitable undertakings, so Mr. R. Cory must not for a moment be regarded as a recent convert. He is, though not a member of the Salvation Army, one of the firmest believers in the efficacy of Mr. Booth's mission, and this last contribution may be taken as evidence of his unshaken faith in his scheme for social reform. It is further announced that there were many other prominent people in all parts of England who have already promised to assist in raising the funds. Affirming his satisfaction as to what the report of the Commission will be, he goes so far as to propose a "Social Sunday" on which day churches and chapels shall be asked to make common cause with the Salvationists. The formation of a social league is also projected, the object being to enable a large number of the friends of the movement to collect the gifts of those willing to assist in extending its operations. Membership of the league, it is explained, will not necessarily express approval of all or any of the Army's religious principles or methods, but simply a practical interest in the "Darkest England" scheme.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, held on the 8th instant, arrangements were made for the coming session, which opens on the 19th of January. Mr. J. Barr Robertson, whose name is familiar to our readers, and who is one of the recognised authorities on bimetallism, will read the first paper. His subject is to be the monetary one, and it is not improbable that he may take the opportunity of replying to some of Mr. Giffen's recent arguments, or as Mr. Robertson would call them, fallacies. In any case the paper is sure to be instructive, and the meeting is not unlikely to have an important bearing on the Silver Question, unless, which hardly the most sanguine can expect, it has been previously disposed of by the Brussels Conference. If his engagements permit, the chair will be taken by a distinguished ex-Indian Civilian, who has decided views on the evils resulting to India from the present system. The February meeting will be devoted to a paper by Sir W. W. Hunter on "Ten years of Progress in India." The other contributors are to include Sir Raymond West, who will deal with the condition of the Deccan ryots, and the report of the late Commission of Inquiry; Sir Edward Braddon, the Agent General for Tasmania, who will discuss the interesting subject of "Anglo-Indian Colonization in Australasia," Sir Juland Danvers, Mr. J. A. Baines, and others—altogether a good bill of fare.

IT is now definitely arranged that their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar with suite and party, after a sojourn for about seven months and a half, leave Europe for India *via* Brindisi on the 18th proximo. They have engaged their passages per P. and O. Co.'s s. s Parramatta, and arrive in Bombay on or about New Year's Day. Their Highnesses' children, the two young Princes, and a large party left Marseilles on the 20th instant, and are expected in Bombay by next mail.

AMONG the list of those who passed their examinations for the Licenses of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, in the beginning of November, we find the name of Miss F. K. Cama, L. M. and S. of the Bombay University.

OUR Bhusawul correspondent writes:—On the night of the 24th inst. an attempt was made to commit a dacoity in the house of the Patel of Sindi, a village about six miles from Bhusawul, in the Khandeish District. The chief constable of Bhusawul, having received private information of the intended attempt, proceeded to the village with a number of armed constables. They concealed themselves in a neighbouring house awaiting the arrival of the dacoits. About two in the morning the gang, numbering about twenty men, put in an appearance and attacked the Patel's house. While some of the gang entered the house the remainder guarded the approaches by shouting and throwing stones. The police sallied forth from their place of concealment and commenced firing, which alarmed the dacoits who made off as quickly as they could, not, however, before three of their number had been prostrated by the buckshot sent after them by the guardians of the peace. The three injured culprits were removed to the Railway Hospital at Bhusawul where they are under treatment. The three arrested are railway employes, and it is believed that the remainder of the gang are also railway men. They were assisted, however, by Purdesi budmashes from the village.

THERE has been another deadlock in the negotiations for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Ichang riot of last year, the Commission having come to an abrupt end without having done anything.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHISTS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Anarchists of London had announced a meeting to take place, in Trafalgar Square, yesterday, to protest against the extradition of the Anarchist Francois, who was arrested in connection with the outrage at the Cafe Very, but their plan was abandoned at the last moment. Thousands, however, were collected in the Square, including the dangerous elements, and many sinister looking foreigners. Anarchist pamphlets were freely sold; but the police were extremely active in separating the different groups and stopping speeches being made. It was a noticeable feature that the Englishmen were mere on-lookers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a deputation from the Social Democratic Federation, said that the question of relief-works for the unemployed was occupying the attention of the Government.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.

Mr. Rothschild, in his proposal to the Monetary Conference, declares that bimetallism is an impossibility for England; but he suggests whether it is not possible to extend the use of silver generally, and thereby stop any further fall in the price, the disastrous effects of which nobody can foresee.

The Portuguese delegate is instructed to support the proposals of England.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The s. s. Himalaya, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived here at noon yesterday.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM JANDOULA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Reinforcements sent to Jandoula in the Bithani country, near the Gomal Pass, have been called owing to the suspicious behaviour of the malcontent section of the tribesmen. They resent the building of an outpost at Jandoula, though only on the lines of others along the frontier. It is not intended to keep a large force permanently in the neighbourhood, but a post of some kind is necessary as troops cannot live under canvas all the year round.

THE USURPATION OF CHITRAL.

It appears that Sher Afzul, uncle of Afzul-ul-Mulk, who became Mehtar a few months ago, had, while being a refugee at Afghanistan, been actively intriguing with the Chitralis, resident in the Latku Valley, which leads from the Dora Pass on the Badakshan Border direct to the Town of Chitral. On the death of the old Mehtar he quietly laid his plans for obtaining possession of the country with the connivance of the Amir of Kabul. He got together in Badakshan a hundred Chitrali slaves, released by the Afghan Governor, and furnished with arms. With these he crossed the Dora Pass, eight Afghans only being allowed to accompany him. Early in the morning of the 4th instant he surprised the Latku Fort, and killed Murid, who ruled the Valley for his brother Afzul-ul-Mulk. The following night he took the Shaghat Fort, only fifteen miles to the North of Chitral town. So complete were the surprises and so devoted the people of the Latku Valley to him that no news of his advance reached Afzul-ul-Mulk, though the latter had been warned some time before that his uncle was intriguing against him. At 2 a. m. on the 6th instant Sher Afzul completed a bold and dangerous venture. He appeared at Chitral Fort, burst open the gate, and surprised the garrison. The Mehtar Afzul-ul-Mulk aroused and fled from his room towards the tower in the enclosure. He was shot through the head before he had gone many yards. On his death his followers at once surrendered, no resistance being attempted. In the confusion three of Afzul-ul-Mulk's brothers, Gholam, Kohkan Beg, and Gadgan Beg managed to escape, fleeing southwards towards Dir and Bajour. Sher Afzul declared himself the Mehtar, announcing that he was the servant of the Amir of Kabul, and the people accepted him as their ruler. His first act was to conciliate Umra Khan of Jhandoula, to whom he sent word that he might retain the Narsat Valley, which the Bajour Chief occupied some time ago.

The British Agent, Rab Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, still remains at Chitral at his post, doubtless under strict surveillance.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin left Allahabad this evening.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

At a meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, held under the presidency of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at "The Sisters," on Friday last, it was resolved: (1) That local meetings of the B. P. R. A. be not in future held, and that all reference to them be expunged from rules and by-laws; (2) that an executive committee be appointed annually on the 1st of August as it is impossible to foresee a whole year in advance who will be available to take an active part in the working of the meeting; (3) that bye-law 120, clauses *a* and *b* be altered in order that the first test in determining ties shall be "By the fewest misses"; (4) that in tactical matches where the value of hits is 2 and 1 ricochets should count; (5) that the distances to be fired at in Army *vs.* Volunteers' match should be 200, 500, and 600 yards, bearing in mind that any system of framing matches for special classes of shots would favour regiments, quartered in or near Poona. It was considered undesirable that such matches should be included in the prospectus for 1893. The suggestion that no entrance fee be demanded, and no money prizes given in matches for shields with a view to lessening expense to regiments of entering team was not supported.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The cricket match—Lord Hawke's Team *vs.* the Madras Cricket Club—commenced at 11-30 to-day on a perfect pitch, and before a large attendance, including H. E. the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Madras won the toss and elected to bat. The fielding of the Visitors was very smart. The score up to time this evening stands thus:—

MADRAS C. C.

Smallwood, b Hornsby	6
Ainslie, c Jackson	20
Reynolds, b Heseltine	46
Fox, b Hill	34
Arbuthnot, b Jackson	8
King, b Hornsby	39
Sewell c Robinson, b Jackson	1
MacFarlane, b Heseltine	3
Wedderburn, not out	11
Currie, b Hornsby	0
Lushington, b Gibson	3
Extras	11
Total	184

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Lord Hawke, b Reynolds	9
Hornsby, c Sewell, b Reynolds	6
Hill, b Reynolds	0
Jackson, not out	35
Gibson, not out	16
Extras	1
Total	67

THE MADRAS HOUNDS.

The Madras Hounds had a successful run this morning. The field was a large one including the whole of the Viceregal Staff and the English Cricket Team.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. Norton continued his address to the court in the Pamphlet Scandal Case to-day. Speaking on the Minister's action, with regard to Sir Mortimer Durand's letter of enquiry, he contended that the Minister had not honestly discharged his duty with regard to it. The Minister knew he was doing wrong and on purpose. Turning to Nawab Mehdi Hassan Mr. Norton said that there was scarcely any human agency to which Mr. Hassan did not appeal to. To stifle the case Mr. Hassan had placed himself in communication with Mr. Seymour Keay for the purpose of gagging the proceedings. Mr. Keay had endeavoured to influence the people, and abused his position as a member of Parliament in order to stifle justice. He would say nothing more about Mr. Seymour Keay, but gave him a public warning that if he went on like this he would surely burn his fingers. In concluding Mr. Norton said that he had endeavoured to deal as leniently as possible with the case. So far as Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was concerned the case had been a painful one throughout, and he had endeavoured to spare her as much as possible, as he was conscious there was no necessity why he should say anything against her, which would make her lot more hard. He left her to the judgment of her own friends—particularly her female friends—from whom she would receive so ruthless and pitiless a treatment that she would regret having allowed her husband to associate himself with the case. He trusted Mr. Mehdi Hassan would be better advised than allow himself to be put in the witness-box, for no question of misplaced sympathy would prevent Mr. Norton from endeavouring to prove, from her own lips, that which they had heard from others, and which there was no reason to believe would be untrue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

French mail steamer Caledonien from China arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, homeward bound, passed Suez, on the 28th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, on the 27th instant, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	39

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The tindal of the prow Krishnapersad, named Trimbuck Pandoo, which sunk early on Sunday morning, near Sunk Rock Light House, has made a statement before Captain J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the port. It appears that the prow left the anchorage at 11 p.m., on Saturday night, and proceeded on her course to Broach, to which port she was bound, with a cargo of 48,900 cocoanuts. When she passed the Sunk Rock Light House, at about 12-30 a.m., they saw a steamer coming a long way off on starboard bow. The prow had a light burning which was hung up in the bow. There were six lascars and the tindal, seven in all, two men were on look-out, and all were awake except one boy. They hailed the steamer when she was one-and-half miles from them. The tindal turned the helm hard starboard but to no avail. The steamer was going at full speed when she struck, and carried the prow with her a little distance before she broke it into two. The boy who was asleep fell overboard and the rest clung to the wreckage and were picked by the steamer's boat. No trace of the missing boy has been found yet. The tindal had a sum of Rs. 441 on board, of which Rs. 400 belonged to Mr. Laloobhoy Mathadas, to purchase Porebunder stone after discharging the cargo. The prow was of 27 tons register, and had a certificate No. 2999. The owner was Mr. Sakarlal Bhugwandas, of Tarapoor Zilla, Thanna.

Captain W. Henderson, of the Clan Fraser, has reported to the Port Office as follows:—

Sir,—I regret to have to report having run down a native craft yesterday morning, at 12-45 a.m., she was not showing any lights, and was trying to cross our bows when close to us. We lowered the boat at once and saved six of the crew. We were under charge of Mr. Canavan, pilot, and were proceeding about six miles an hour at the time as near as I could make out by distance from the outer Light Vessel.

I have made an entry in the native log-book; also in the British log book.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepte for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepte only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar about noon on Wednesday, 30th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	28	1	38 p.m.	..	25
Suez	28	2	50 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 28th November, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
,, Madras	...	17	...	1

The Local Government Board have just published their report for the year 1891-2, dividing it, as usual, into four sections—the Local Government Act and County Councils, poor relief and the poor rate, public health and local administration, and local taxation and valuation. The report shows that the revenues from local taxation, lisences, and probate duty grant, which were ceded by the Local Government Act of 1888 to administrative counties and county boroughs, have in each of the last three years exceeded the estimate formed concerning them before the Act was passed. The estimated revenues amounted to £4,786,134. In the year ending last March they rose to £5,313,277. The greater part of the excess, especially during the last two years, is due to the increased yield of the probate duty. Coming to the second head of the report, we find that on the 1st January of the second year the total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipts of relief was £761,473, which showed an increase of 890 in-door paupers, and a decrease of 19,919 out-door, in comparison with the figures for the year before. Under the third head, it appears that since their constitution in 1871 the Board have sanctioned the borrowing of £50,043,500 by urban and rural sanitary authorities. To Londoners one of the most interesting tables in the volume is that which contains the growth in the gross rental of the capital since 1874. In that year the gross rental was estimated at £25,148,233. In 1890 the estimate was £38,393,897. The increase of the population within pre-existing house-room accounts, of course, for portion of the enlarged rental; but the Board observe that "the increase in the valuation in the intervening years is attributable mainly to additions to old buildings and the creation of new ones."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

THE WORSHIP OF MUSCLE.

THAT most gentlemanly and wonderful of athletes, Sandow—the strong man—is nightly astounding London at the Trocadero. The young Prussian, who stands 5ft. 8½in., and is 26 years of age, has a chest measurement of 52 inches, and possesses the ideal figure of muscular development. His feats are the despair of all other strong men, and excite naught but admiration even in the minds of those people who pretend to be so intensely supercilious concerning any physical phenomenon or sporting sensation. The progress of a luxurious, if somewhat false and superficial, civilisation has, however, not yet wholly destroyed that sense of delight and worship which has been aroused at all periods of the world's history by the possession of unusual bodily strength and exercise of the same. Mere muscle may appeal to a more limited constituency than in the olden times, but it is nevertheless still worshipped. We do not now, however, condone faults in a man because of his mighty muscle. Thus a kingly potentate, accused of abusing his prerogative and of a dereliction of duty, could hardly hope to quieten the angry murmur of the crowds or disarm criticism now-a-days by the plan once adopted by the first King of Germany. This worthy or unworthy monarch was deemed to have proved that his reputation had been unjustly assailed by climbing to the topmost parapet of the Cathedral of Ulm, and while standing on one leg balancing a heavy cart wheel on the extremity of the other limb stretched out horizontally. This was passed as perfectly satisfactory by the astonished burghers of that day. Such a trial by ordeal now would be regarded as ludicrous. We should think that a monarch of this description was a near relative of the mad King of Bavaria. Still for all that the age of muscle-worship is not gone. The strong man boom has proved exceedingly remunerative to the professors of this cult. There is still a deal of the barbarian about the average civilised Englishman.

THE FEATS OF SANDOW AND OTHER STRONG MEN.

Sandow performs many feats each evening. Perhaps the most striking are the following. He employs an iron and steel dumb-bell of huge proportions, but this gigantic implement is hollow in the balls. In these iron globes a man can manage to curl himself. As a matter of fact two men actually do so—one in each ball—so that the weight of the dumb-bell with its human freight cannot be less than 250lbs. Still Sandow raises the lot aloft with one hand and shortly after allows a wood-work see-saw to rest on his shoulders, chest, and knees while two horses play the old-fashioned game of up and down at each end of the plank, Sandow meanwhile supporting the frame by his arms. It is I should say a most uncomfortable position and a great feat of strength, but I should like to invite your attention for a moment to the reputed achievements of one Millo, a wrestler of Crotona. It is said that Millo could bind his forehead with a cord, after the fashion of a fillet or a crown, compress his lips, hold his breath, and so fill the veins of his head with blood as to burst the cord by the strength of his veins. Millo is also described as tearing up trees by the roots. I don't know whether these records have been verified as authentic. In the same way it was told only a few years ago that a Berlin acrobat hung head downwards from a trapeze and lifted from the stage a horse and his rider. Then the two brothers Paspischilli, in Hungary, are described as having supported a wooden bridge while a cart laden with stones and drawn by two horses was driven over it.

SANDOW'S TRAINING.

Of each and all these feats it is difficult to speak with no uncertain voice, but of Sandow's there is no possible doubt whatever. It surely must be of interest to all those who love athletics and gymnastics to know how Sandow has developed his giant strength. I will tell you. Although Sandow was a strong boy it is pleasing to know that attributes his strength as much to systematic training and careful living as he does to hereditary causes. Of course, one hundred thousand men might go through the same training and not be so successful in cultivating muscle. Sandow is no believer in the rigorous self-denying ordinances of the old school of trainers. He is a great advocate of temperance in all things, and above all shuns any violent changes in his mode of life. He is a firm believer in the regular use of light exercises, say with light dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and above all he has great faith in a purely scientific method of work. For two years Sandow practised his muscles under the tuition of a Belgian surgeon who was an enthusiastic athlete and a scientific man of considerable abilities combined. Temperance in living, light exercises, the avoidance of over exertion, light meals at somewhat frequent intervals, and regular sleep have been some of the secrets of Sandow's success, although it is idle to presume that without considerable natural gifts the young Prussian could ever have attained his present position as the modern Hercules—the strong man *par excellence.* And now let us talk of football, Sandow's favourite sport.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The Association football campaign is proceeding with more or less merriment amid the keenest excitement. The exact degree of jollity prevailing in any district where the football fever is at its height can be duly assessed by either the success or failure of the local gladiators. The general principle of every-day life that nothing succeeds like success is very applicable to our national winter pastime. My attention has been attracted to the game this week by the extraordinary features of last Saturday's play. As usual some 70,000 wild partisans gathered round the various enclosures, but the followers of home teams received a severe shock. Experience has proved that the club playing on its own ground has an incalculable advantage. The players of the ground combination have not been wearied by any harassing railway journey; their surroundings are perfectly familiar; any peculiar conformation of the playing area is known to them, and, above all, the fervour of their own admiring adherent acts as a powerful stimulant. Despite these manifest advantages the home teams were only victorious in three out of the eight matches decided on the first Saturday in November. Sunderland, Aston Villa, and Sheffield Wednesday gained victories over Burnley, West Bromwich Albion, and Bolton Wanderers respectively—the conquered in each instance being the visiting eleven. In three of the battles the stay-at-home combination was routed. Thus Notts were overthrown at Trent Bridge by their time-honoured foemen from the Potteries, Stoke; Derby were simply crushed by Everton; and Accrington, after winning away on the last Saturday in October had to strike their colours to proud Preston's professional pets. Still more curious is the fact that not one of these three scored more than one goal, while Notts actually failed to pierce the defence of the Stoke men. Blackburn Rovers—the club which has won the National Cup five times—played with Newton Heath for the honour of being for the nonce the holders of the "wooden spoon" and honours remained easy. The Wolverhampton Wanderers on their own playing piece could but draw with Notts Forest. Up to date 120 League matches have been played. No fewer than 74 of these have been won by the home team, and only 28 by the visitors, the remaining 18 being draws. Thus, I think, I am justified in saying that it is above the average when three home teams are beaten on one Saturday afternoon.

THE CONSISTENCY OF PRESTON NORTH END.

In days gone by, when Preston North End were described as Mr. Sudell's "Invincibles," and when their scientific play was the wonder and admiration of all who saw the team, one could hardly unfold any newspaper without discovering an odd column about the players. Public curiosity has been appeased since then, but I hold that Preston are as powerful to-day as ever they were. Since meteor-like they shot across the football horizon and dazzled crowds by the brilliance of their displays, many very powerful professional rivals have sprung up, but still the record of Preston is as magnificent as ever. In 1885, 1886, and 1887, Preston were at the zenith of their fame, and their achievements were on everybody's tongue. But for all that their record in the League possesses more sterling merit than the hollow victories of days gone by. The League is now in its fifth season, and from its institution to the present time the Preston North End team have been either first or second. In the 1888-89, 1889-90 competitions Preston were first. In the 1890-91, 1891-92 tournaments Preston finished second, and at the present time they stand first. A more unvarying and consistent record was probably never obtained in any branch of sport.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Let me give some figures, for to lovers of sport figures speak most eloquently. The records of Preston in the League are:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
1888-89	18	0	4	74	15	40
1889-90	15	4	3	71	30	33
1890-91	14	7	1	63	29	20
1891-92	18	7	1	61	31	37
1892-93	9	1	1	22	10	19

To only lose 19 League matches in five years is a marvellous achievement. Considered *en masse* this table shows that Preston have played 103 League games, of which they have won 74, over 75 per cent., and drawn ten, while they have scored 291 goals to 115, and earned 158 points. I am not a special pleader for Preston, but if any other club under the sun can rival this record I wish they would trot it out for my benefit.

CRICKETIANA.

Two important gatherings will take place in December, the one being the annual meeting of the secretaries of county cricket clubs to arrange the fixtures for next season; and the other a general Committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association. I expect that at the assembling of the cricket worthies at Lords one of the questions which will be dealt with will be the proposed visit of the Australian gold-fleecers, and the dates, if any, to be assigned to them. I have been wondering whether Notts will introduce to the notice of the Marylebone powers their resolution in favour of captains being allowed to declare an innings closed on the second day of a match. Now the regulation only affects the third or last day. Personally, I am in favour of the suggestion of Notts, for, having once admitted the general principle of a captain being allowed to close an innings for the sake of gaining a verdict, I can see no valid reason why the privilege should not be extended to the second day. Mr. A. P. Lucas, that most graceful and polished of batsmen, is, I am glad to hear, slowly—very slowly—recovering from a serious illness. Rev. C. G. Lane, another old Surrey cricketer, has, however, joined the great majority. I say "another," because Mr. Lucas originally played for Surrey. He afterwards assisted Middlesex, and now he is one of the Essex team, so that like Frank Sugg he has had the honour of representing three counties. It is a pity that Mr. Lucas does not devote more time to first-class cricket. He has also represented Cambridge, the Gentlemen against the Players, and England against Australia. Mr. Lane was altogether a different style of cricketer, for whereas patience and polish are the characteristics of Mr. Lucas's play, pace and punishment were the principles upon which the six feet of "Parson" Lane acted.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

The chief subject which the Amateur Athletic Association is about to consider is the retention or abolition of foot races for novices and youths at athletic festivals. It is very rare that a maiden race or an event for novices is decided without there being deception or malpractices of some kind or other. When one comes to think of it there is really no absolute necessity for races restricted to novices. They merely prove that one novice is better than a lot of other novices. It is far better for the novice to enter in other races. The handicapper is sure to treat such an inexperienced runner with tenderness and consideration, and it is much better for him to be found in good company and among experienced athletes. There can be no more sweeping method of minimising temptation than by removing the possibility. Something can be urged in favour of boys' races, but I fear, from my own observations, that the training and the actual racing causes boys to become early acquainted with some undesirable phases of athletic life—both publicly and privately. By association with thoughtless men, boys are only too often made both coarse of mind and of speech, and they are initiated into the mysteries of betting and "roping." Boys should be boys, and the way to keep them pure is to sever them from what I fear is too often the influence of unscrupulous sporting men—not sportsmen.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN TONNOCHY, 4th Sikh Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Abbottabad.

LIEUTENANT W. A. LIDDELL, R. E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been posted to the Madras Command, Military Works.

CAPTAINS S. F. CHICHESTER and A B. H. Northcott, Royal Scots Fusiliers, exchange to the 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE F. H. S. ROBERTS, 1st King's Royal Rifles, has been appointed fourth Aide-de-Camp on his Father's personal staff.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. T. FULTON, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

LIEUTENANT LORD DOUGLAS, J. C. Compton, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, has been appointed to the personal staff of Lord Wenlock as Aide-de-Camp.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued that the 31st Bengal Infantry, now garrisoning the Samana Range, is not to attend the Rawalpindi Camp, in January next.

SANCTION has been accorded to headquarters and five troops of the 6th Bombay Cavalry moving from Quetta to Sibi, for location at the latter place in tents during the winter.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras Army, leaves Madras on the 2nd January, in the I.M.S. Dalhousie, calling at Port Blair on the 6th, and arriving at Rangoon on the 9th January.

IT has been ruled that the bounties recently offered to British soldiers of certain corps to extend their service in India are not payable to men in permanent staff employ in departments, or clerks in military offices.

A PROPOSAL to establish a class at Simla during the ensuing summer, for the veterinary instruction of officers of the various branches of the Service, has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India for sanction.

LIEUTENANT C. E. G. BLUNT, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, and Second-Lieutenants F. M. Gillespie, 2nd South Wales Borderers, and R. G. J. Berry, 2nd Manchester Regiment, are appointed to the Army Service Corps.

THE following Officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenants H. E. Walker, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, until 20th April next, and J. E. Mackenzie, 7th Dragoon Guards, until 24th January next; Veterinary Major W. Walker, until 12th April next.

STAFF PAYMASTER J. C. T. HUMFREY, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been ordered home on promotion. Very few Paymasters of the Army Pay Department now remain in India. Captain Carden, Deolali Depot, is the only one in the Bombay Command.

IN connection with the deputation of Imperial Service Troops to camps of instruction during the current cold season, it has been decided that the Rampur Cavalry shall proceed to the Meerut instead of the Bareilly Camp, and that, owing to disease amongst the camels, the Bikanir Camel Corps shall not proceed to Meerut.

THE following officers have obtained leave to England:—Lieutenant M. B. Lloyd, S Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, nine months, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant G. Head, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, six months, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant C. G. Pearson, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, one year, on private affairs; Second-Lieutenant H. L. Warner, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, three months, on urgent private affairs; and Surgeon-Captain R. E. Kelly, M.D., six months, on urgent private affairs.

THE following transfers of Artillery Officers have been ordered:—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Powlett, to the Indian Establishment and Command of the Royal Artillery in Sind; Major W. E. Blewett to No. 13 Company, Eastern Division; Captain W. F. Cockburn from No. 20 Company, Southern Division, to No. 5 Company, Western Division; Captain F. T. Fisher from No. 13 Company, Western Division, to No. 6 Company, Southern Division; Lieutenant H. E. Cadell, from the 67th to the 31st Field Battery; and Second Lieutenant H. S. Wilson, from the 31st to the 5th Field Battery.

THE following railway companies have informed the Government of India that they will carry male servants in attendance upon invalid military passengers travelling in 1st or 2nd class carriages under Government Warrants, when it is certified that such attendance is necessary during the journey, at the next lower fares:—Madras Railway Company; South Indian Railway Company; East Indian; Southern Mahratta; Deogarh; Burma; Jodpore; Oudh and Rohilkund; North Western; Bengal and North Western; Indian Midland; Bengal Nagpur; Eastern Bengal; Rohilkund Kumaon; and Dibru-Sadiya.

A MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

THE following is an extract from the proceedings of the Government of his Highness the Nizam in the Home Department, dated Hyderabad, 8th November, 1892:—

Read.—Letter, No. 3462, dated 5th November 1892, from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister to the Superintendent of Government Printing. Letter, No. 23 B. dated 5th November 1892, from the Superintendent of Government Printing to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister. Letter, dated 6th November 1892, from his Excellency the Minister to Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M.P. Letter, dated 6th November 1892, from Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P., to his Excellency the Minister.

Resolution.—It having come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Minister that Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P., had caused to be printed at his Highness the Nizam's Government Central Press, of which Mr. P. F. Gallagher is Superintendent, a petition concerning his Highness' Government, Mr. Gallagher was, in consequence of such information, written to officially and asked whether such information was correct and, if so, the submission of detailed information on the subject was requested.

2. In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Gallagher, in his official letter, dated 5th November 1892, to the address of Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Minister, made, amongst others, the following statement:—

"* * * On the evening of the 1st instant I received from Mr. Seymour Keay a letter (which is forwarded in original) together with the manuscript referred to therein.

"On being informed of my hesitation to accept the work after perusal of the 'copy,' Mr. Keay came over personally on the following day and demanded the reason of my refusal. He informed me he had obtained his Excellency's sanction, and peremptorily warned me of the consequences.

"Having regard to Mr. Keay's position in Hyderabad, and his standing in public life, and as the matter was neither 'Private' nor 'Secret,' I thought I could not reject his assurance."

3. His Excellency the Minister having called for and perused the office proof of the petition above referred to, which was on the file of the said Press, it appeared to him that under no circumstances was Mr. Gallagher warranted or justified in printing at the Government Press, without his Excellency the Minister's special permission, a document which, on the very face of it, dealt with grave and serious political matters, and which purported to have been written by a gentleman who was a perfect outsider, entirely unconnected with his Highness' State, and that the explanation given by Mr. Gallagher was utterly unsatisfactory, even if it were assumed for one moment that every word of what he asserted had passed between himself and Mr. Seymour Keay was true. His Excellency the Minister was accordingly pleased to direct, on the 6th November, that Mr. Gallagher should be suspended until further orders.

4. At the same time his Excellency the Minister also addressed an urgent letter to Mr. Seymour Keay, inquiring how far Mr. Gallagher's statement was true. It is necessary to quote here, in extenso, Mr. Seymour Keay's reply, which is as follows:—

Hyderabad, Deccan, 6th November 1892.

MY DEAR SIR ASMAN JAH,

"In reply to your letter of to-day marked 'Very Urgent' it is quite true that I had printed the other day at the Central Press in official letter addressed by me to the Foreign Secretary. I put the work in hand entirely as a matter of ordinary outside printing which, I was well aware, was habitually accepted at the Government Press on the usual terms of payment. I understood that Mr. Gallagher received the work in the same way. I never heard that he had read the "copy" or had any opinion with regard to it. I need hardly say that the idea never entered my mind that any one could object to placing the ordinary facilities of a printing press at my disposal for the purpose of enabling me to place any matter before his Excellency the Viceroy in a convenient and easily readable form. I certainly never indicated to Mr. Gallagher that your Excellency was directly or indirectly cognizant of, or had anything whatever to do with, my letter to the Foreign Secretary, or the printing of the same. The only occurrence which made me visit the Press on the morning of the following day was that I had heard that the compositors had not turned up at the time appointed for the prosecution of the work, which of course was urgent in point of time. At the same time, in justice to Mr. Gallagher, I desire to record that I told him that, if explanations were required in any quarter in regard to the printing of this work as a special matter of urgency, I would do my very best to secure that no reflection should be cast upon him in the matter."

"It is of course perfectly true as you state in your letter of to-day, that you have had no information whatever or connection with my actions in placing my views before the Foreign Secretary or his Excellency the Viceroy. Whatever action I have taken is of an absolutely independent character, guided and prompted solely by my own individual judgment as to what is for the best interest of the Government of his Highness the Nizam."—Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

5. From the above it clearly appears that Mr. Gallagher not only committed a gross breach of duty as a public servant in printing at the Government Press a document of the nature of that referred to but that he made a statement in his defence which has been proved to be positively false and untrue, and for which he deserves no less punishment than summary dismissal.

6. His Excellency is therefore pleased to order that the said Mr. P. F. Gallagher be dismissed forthwith from the service of his Highness the Nizam's Government and that, until further orders, Mr. J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, be appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Government Printing.

(By order)
MAHOMED SIDDIK, EMAD JUNG,
Offg. Secy. to Government, Home Department.

YOUNG "HOFFMANN."

CONCERNING young "Hoffmann" the *Western Mail* writes:—One of our representatives called upon the German Consul with a view of ascertaining if that gentlemen was aware that young Hoffmann had visited Cardiff, but Mr. Krieger informed him that he was unable to tell whether the musical "prodigy" had ever been in the metropolis of Wales. Indeed, Mr. Krieger regarded the statement of the *Bombay Gazette* as incorrect for, said he, young Hoffmann would never have been allowed to make a tour of the country unattended. Our representative afterwards called upon Messrs. Wills and Co., Docks, the brokers of the Buckhurst, who told him that they had heard nothing of the vessel named since she left Cardiff. It was possible, Mr. Wills stated, for young Hoffmann to have gone away in the Buckhurst as a stowaway, but that his firm knew nothing of the matter.

The London correspondent of the same paper says:—Inquiries which I have made do not confirm the report which appears in the *Bombay Gazette.* Mr. N. Vert, Hoffmann's London manager, is of opinion that the report is utterly untrue. "There may be," he says, "a Josef Hoffmann who went out as a stowaway, but it was not, in my opinion, the Josef of pianoforte fame. This Josef has no relations or personal friends in Cardiff, and this fact rather discredits the circumstantial account given of his doings in that town. I was informed that some time ago it was reported that Josef Hofmann had died. On the rumour being investigated it was discovered that a Hoffmann had died, but that the Hoffmann was as well as ever." The name Josef Hoffmann is, it appears, almost as popular in Germany as that of John Jones in Wales, hence the report. This explanation is given here as the basis of the Bombay story. Telegrams have been sent to Berlin, where young Hoffmann is supposed to be studying, and until a reply has been received from his parents the truth of the story cannot be known.

"Cherubino" in the *Figaro* says:—The story told in the *Bombay Gazette* about little Hoffmann is denied upon the authority of his father. The boy is still studying in Germany.

Thus it appears one of the numerous claimants to the real Simon Pure is in Germany, another is in this country, while a third is dead.

REVOLUTION IN CHITRAL.

A GILGIT telegram of the 25th November says:—A messenger arrived in Gilgit this morning with the tidings that the new Mehtar, Afzul-ul-Mulk, has been killed, fighting outside the fort of Chitral, having been surprised by an Afghan force, under the leadership of Sher Afzal, his uncle, for many years a refugee with the Amir. Afzul's principal adherents, who escaped, are flying towards Gilgit. Some apprehension is felt concerning the safety of Jemadar Rab Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, the Government news writer in Chitral. Politically this *coup d'etat* is most unfortunate. The new Methar had been definitely recognised by the Government of India, and there was every reason to believe that he would prove a staunch friend of British interests. Now all the arrangements made have been upset.

IT is reported that there has been a further anti-foreign outbreak in Hunan, and that the posting of incendiary placards is being extensively carried on.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

THE hearing of this case was resumed to-day, when Mr. Eardley Norton opened the case for the defence. He addressed the Magistrate throughout the day and had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Mr. Eardley Norton said: In commenting on the case for the prosecution, I wish to submit that there are two main issues, which this Court will have to try, both questions of fact. The first is, did Mitra publish the pamphlet as alleged? And, secondly, if your Worship is satisfied that the facts are proved, is the pamphlet defamatory? I shall not at present touch upon the question of the legality of the charge as framed, but merely state I shall claim the benefits of Section 500, and I shall maintain upon the evidence as it already stands, irrespective of evidence to be produced, that it cannot be proved that this pamphlet is not in substance true, and that it is for the public good that these statements should be published. I maintain even without going into evidence that there is sufficient testimony before the Court, brought by the prosecution to entitle me to say that the allegations with regard to the woman, who calls herself Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, are proved, and that she was guilty of immorality before marriage, with many men, and after marriage with Sir Salar Jung the Second. There is conclusive evidence before the Court on that head without going into the question of witnesses for the defence. If that is so, then arises the question, is it for the public benefit that this pamphlet should have been published. With regard to the legal aspect of the case, there is an allegation in the information unsubstantiated that there was a publication of this pamphlet to all classes of persons, and every influential member of society. Now that would be a serious case if Mitra had to meet it, but he has not simply because there is no evidence of the publication of that pamphlet—and I am speaking within the facts—to no living person except to Nawab Mehdi Hassan himself. I have been through the evidence with great care, and I find the only person who has spoken about any publication is Mehdi Hassan, who has confined himself to saying he received on the morning or evening of the 7th April, 1892, the pamphlet in question. Now a communication made to a husband about his wife is privileged, and I certainly venture to suggest that in law a communication warning a husband against the past immorality of his wife, and stating that he had no right to present her to the Queen at the time he knew she was a woman of bad character is a communication which is privileged by law. If my contention be sound that there is no publication in fact to any one except Mehdi Hassan, and equally sound in my view of the law that such publication is privileged, then I submit that the whole case against my client fails on the primary point. But I shall not be satisfied with a decision on a point such as that, and I shall have to go further and plead that the statements in this pamphlet, by whoever they were made, were made in good faith, within exceptions of the Penal Code, and for the good of society at large. We must go back and look at the position in life which Mehdi Hassan occupied at the time, and just before the publication of this pamphlet. According to his own statements and those of his learned counsel, Mr. Inverarity, he was living in high and influencial circles, and represented in a high official capacity one of the greatest sovereign powers of this country. He seems to have enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, and when he went home to England he was received with that distinction that appertains to his rank. At present we know that shortly after his arrival in England he contrived to introduce Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to the Queen, and if that is true—and it is not denied—and if Mrs. Mehdi Hassan is the woman we claim her to be, I think I may say with safety that it contravenes all our elementary notions of right and wrong, that a woman in her position should be taken home to England and presented under false pretences. Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was presented as the married and respectable wife of a respectable Hyderabad official. But I shall show that neither Mehdi Hassan nor his alleged wife are respectable, and that first of all from the evidence for the prosecution. I can scarcely, conceive, if the evidence be true, namely, that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was a moral eye-sore, and a sore running over with corruption, that it was not for the benefit of the public at large that Mehdi Hassan should be put on his guard against thrusting on society a woman contaminated as Mrs. Mehdi Hassan is alleged to have been. I am sorry to use these harsh words, but as Mr. Mehdi Hassan has chosen to appeal to the law we are strictly within our limits when we allege and prove that he is not a man who has any right to complain, because he has no character himself. He has no character to lose, and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan has less. What I particularly desire the Court to recollect is that throughout this enquiry I shall proceed on the assumption—an assumption which I shall establish as a fact pretty conclusively—that Mehdi Hassan as a witness to the truth, cannot be believed to have spoken two words of truth throughout the whole of the enquiry, and when I ask you to accept as false almost every material statement he has made in this case, I shall do it not upon one or two isolated facts upon which his memory might have played him false, or upon statements that are untrue and might be unintentional falsehoods. I think I shall be able to show that in fourteen distinct and separate instances Mehdi Hassan has perjured himself. With each instance I propose to deal later on. Turning to the statements upon which any allegations are founded, I will venture first to assert that an investigation of the records will show that Mehdi Hassan has committed deliberate perjury with regard to his statement of Donnelley's death. He calls him a captain, but he was nothing of the sort. That was no idle statement, but a statement introduced with an object, and that was that when he said Donnelley died in 1872 he wished to show that Gertrude Donnelly was an orphan without relatives to assist her or protectors to whom she could appeal, and that he brought her down with Mrs. Evans to Lucknow as a pure matter of charity, and that she was a girl in such a position that he out of the pure benevolence of his own disposition, found her a house and surrounded her with his friends and servants. He then leaves her to the unguarded protection of a scoundrel such as Shujaat Ali. We see Mehdi Hassan's object when he said that her father died in 1872. He endeavoured to explain away his treatment of this girl. You will recollect the complete change of front Mehdi Hassan has made since he has been under cross-examination with regard to that fact, and it is a singular circumstance that whereas Mehdi Hassan on the first occasion, before the Lucknow Commission thought it necessary to read over his depositions with care, and with such care that he was able to correct four statements he had made in cross-examination, yet he did not think it necessary to make any correction with regard to the material fact of Donnelley's death and it was not until after the Lucknow Commission, and he had been put on his guard in Lucknow by finding that we were trying to ascertain the date of the death of Donnelly that he thought it right to preface his previous examination with the unsolicited statement that he was in error in saying that Donnelly died in 1872. The second item of perjury, is with regard to the time he put his signature to the marriage contract. I will remind the Court shortly as to this. I will read passage by passage from his former depositions, in which he states that he signed that document in the presence of Shujaat Ali and Hinayat Ali after the words had been used which in Mahomedan law constituted them man and wife. He has now turned a complete somersault, because he could not reconcile the fact of the different inks in which his wife's name and his own appear. I will ask you to believe, and I now ask you to accept my inference that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan put her name to that document in Kashmir. That is a serious charge, and if I can prove that by evidence, it will become doubly necessary to ascertain Mehdi Hassan's motives for making two statements so absolutely irreconcilable with the truth and with each other. The third charge, on which the evidence will be absolutely conclusive is that Mehdi Hassan has said that the original negative of the photograph (Exhibit 19) was destroyed in 1873. When I first cross-examined him, it was he who chose to fix the date on which that picture was taken, namely, between the 28th September and the 8th Oct., 1873, when he was a Tehsildar. It does not require a supreme intelligence to understand that he could not admit that Gertrude Donnelley had been in the habit of being photographed before marriage in native costume, in a position which distinctly, according to the tenets of Mahomedan religion, proclaimed her to be of low morals. Asghar Jan has sworn that the saree thrown over the person as in that picture, leaving the left breast exposed proves that Gertrude Donnelley was not a lady of good character at the time she was photographed in that manner. The fourth item is also absolutely conclusive. It has with regard to the cheque passed to Ali Abas. I have had the cheque photographed, but have not yet received a copy, but I am perfectly satisfied that we shall be able to show that the statement with regard to the origin of the cheque is sworn to is wilful perjury, concocted with a view to meet my charge that Mehdi Hassan was going about Lucknow with his money bags, trying to get at my witnesses, and suborning them to perjury, and that the statement that he lent his cousin Rs. 6,000 is a fiction set up to account for the difference between moneys legitimately spent for law expenses and the expenditure of Rs. 11,000, he had as a balance out of the Rs. 20,000 he received from the Hyderabad Government. The fifth item is the note for Rs. 6,000 professed to be given to Sirdar Hassan as representing a genuine transaction. Mehdi Hassan's statements with regard to that I shall prove to the Court are a wilful concoction for the purpose of misleading the Court. The sixth item is his statement contained in (exhibit C.) one of his letters to the Minister, in which he deludes that gentleman with the story that he has got what he calls preliminary correspondence, that is to say, at the time he wrote that letter he had correspondence anterior in date to his marriage, and subsequently, and which he said would absolutely confirm his statement that he was married to his wife. Mehdi Hassan has had to admit that no such preliminary correspondence is in existence, and that he made the statement in the belief that it did exist. I shall show hereafter first of all the motive that he had in making that statement, and, secondly, that the statement is absolutely false. The seventh item is the false statement with regard to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's age. I shall ask the Court to believe that it is impossible that any woman can inadvertently make a mistake of five years in her age at a time of life when there could be no motive in concealing her age. We all know that there is a weakness amongst ladies who have arrived at a certain, or uncertain age, to conceal their exact age, and that they are loathe to make a declaration which would represent them as five and thirty, but with a girl, in the first blush of womanhood and proud of the fact that she is nineteen, she would not intentionally in a document describe herself as fifteen, unless there was some great reason for it. The eighth item of perjury is that Mehdi Hassan stated that he did not during the Durand enquiry hear of it. I must trouble the Court with the details on that point, and I shall conclusively prove, especially by inference that no logical mind can resist, that such enquiry could have gone on without information being given either to Mehdi Hassan by Mustaque Hussain or Ikbal-Ali. To ask us to believe that these three persons met, as we know they did meet—it is not denied—and made no mention of the enquiry, especially when we know on what friendly terms they were, is asking too much. That Mehdi Hassan knew of the enquiry there is absolutely affirmative evidence on the records to prove. The ninth item is that Mehdi Hassan states he never heard of discreditable rumours about himself and his wife. But he is a foolish knave, for he admitted under cross-examination that he had himself in 1889 sent to the Minister an anonymous letter that he had received from Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. How he could have done that, and then get up in open court and say there were no discreditable rumours would puzzle anyone who does not understand the characteristics of Mehdi Hassan. The tenth item is that he also denies knowledge of the Government enquiry. The eleventh item of perjury is his denial on oath that he ever received the letter, (Exhibit 2 C.) from Usuf-ul-Uman. That assertion is contradicted by letters in his own handwriting, and I shall convict him of rank imposture and deliberately telling lies to fortify himself. I am entitled by logical inference to ask you to say that if a man has shown himself to be base beyond conception with regard to one thing, he is equally so with regard to others, and if he is not guilty there is grave suspicion. I will prove that that statement that he did not receive that letter is a lie. His twelfth deliberate falsehood is his denial of any knowledge of Colonel Ludlow's services being placed at his disposal. The thirteenth is a minor matter, and is that Nawab Sarwar Jung had forbidden all Government officials going near him, and therefore that he was not in a position to see his witnesses. These are the thirteen points on which I will show that Mehdi Hassan is absolutely untrustworthy. I should like to make one observation with reference to a remark made by Mr. Inverarity in opening and with regard to which some explanation is due. My learned friend distinctly asserted by anticipation that this was to be a political case. All I can say is that that is perfectly true. It is true in this sense, As a matter of fact Mehdi Hassan cares little whether Mitra be convicted and punished or not for the publication of this pamphlet, or how the publication affects his own or his wife's honour, but what he fancied he was going to prove was that there was a political conspiracy to try and oust him from his office—a conspiracy between Sir Kurshed Jah and Nawab Mehdi Ali and others, and that in the course of the enquiry he would be in a position to make and prove such statements and would possibly exclude Mehdi Ali from all power, and Sir Kurshed Jah from ever returning. That in the sense in which it was a political matter, but not in the sense that this publication, assuming that Mitra had made it, that this publication was the outcome of any desire to affect Mehdi Hassan's position as an officer of the State through Mitra himself. With reference to Sarwar Jung, we have been taunted in the public press that whereas counsel for the defence had intended to call Sarwar Jung, yet they let the occasion pass and did not call him. The reason why we said we would call him was that he had several documents in his possession, and we would put him in the witness-box in order that he might produce them. Those documents have now passed out of his possession, and the necessity for him appearing in Court ceased. Another thing, however, is that Sarwar Jung is a quasi-defendant in this case and is morally and legally justified in every step he may or may not have taken with regard to the case. He is absolutely justified in endeavouring to support Mitra in this case with a view of supporting the truth of the statements, because upon the issue of this case possibly depends his own freedom. But why should not Sarwar Jung do all he can with a view to proving the truth of the pamphlet? As a matter of fact, what he has done is that he has sent Sajid Beg to Lucknow and he has assisted me largely in procuring evidence. Sajid Beg or Sarwar Jung need not be ashamed of what they have done. He has found out what certain men knew about the pamphlet and the truth of the statements in it, and was perfectly within his rights, and in view of possible criminal proceedings that might be taken against himself he was right in striving for the elucidation of the truth of this case. If Sarwar Jung or any other man had officially prohibited the officials of the State from having anything to do with Mehdi Hassan and thrown obstacles in the way between Mehdi Hassan and his own witnesses, I should be the first to say that such a procedure was absolutely inequitable and unjust, but so far as I know Sarwar Jung has done nothing of the sort. So much with regard to one or two of the earlier matters. Now I come to the main issue in this case, whether or not Mehdi Hassan married this woman. I submit at the outset, before we go to the evidence, that there are various antecedent improbabilities, which tell against the likelihood of Mehdi Hassan marrying the woman. I maintain that it is not usual for Mahomedans, even less so at that time, to marry Christians. She was a Christian and he a Mahomedan. She had not sixpence to her name nor had he. He did not dare ask her to marry him before he was appointed tehsildar of Partabghar, and it is inconsistent that he should desire to do so before that, because she had not a farthing, and he had even less. He talks in a large-hearted way about having been at Canning College, and being the son of a zemindar. If you could only see the class of men who walk about Lucknow and call themselves zemindars, you would at once see that they are a very different class of zemindars to what one is accustomed to meet in Madras and other Presidencies. Any one can be a zemindar in Lucknow, and the less Mr. Mehdi Hassan says about his being the son of one of those gentlemen the better for himself. It is admitted that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was living with her sister, a girl of bad repute. I do not say that because one went wrong the other necessarily did so, but the contact was likely to contaminate, and the early influences which surrounded Gertrude in her home, for it is true that her father was a drunkard who lived on the proceeds of his daughter's shame were not such as to lead to the belief that she escaped. Her sister was accessible to every one able to pay, and Gertrude's friend, Alice Evans, was under suspicion. These influences surrounded Gertrude Donnelloy at the outset of her career in life. She was therefore not the class of woman that a respectable man as Mehdi Hassan claimed to be was likely to court. I am taking his own evidence for the purpose of this argument. The evidence is that he knew her for a month in 1872. She was then living with her father at a place near Lucknow. She then disappeared from the scene, and he did not see her again until September, 1873, when she returned to Lucknow under the protection of Mrs. Evans to be married. I don't say a man does not marry a girl after a brief acquaintance. Of itself that fact would not prove much, but taken in connection with the other surprising facts of the case, it is merely one link in the chain of circumstances that goes far to prove that *a priori* he was not likely to ask her in marriage. (Address proceeding.)

A TAX on cycles of ten francs a year is about to be imposed in Brabant. The Provincial Council of that part of Belgium has decided that the money so raised shall be used in putting the roads in good order. These are, to say the least, very defective, being covered in many cases with huge paving stones. It was proposed by one of the councillors to make rideable cycling ways at the side of the road from one to three yards broad. Sixty-eight thousand pounds are to be spent on the roads, and the tax will go to pay interest and form a sinking fund.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS has been received at Peshawar, which confirms the rumour of fresh trouble in Chitral. So far as information can be gathered, it appears that Afzul-ul-Mulk has been killed, and the Mehtarship has passed into the hands of his uncle, Sher Afzul. The latter has been for years a refugee in Afghan istan, and on hearing of the death of his brother, the late Mehtar, he opened up secret communications with his friends in Chitral. Afzul-ul-Mulk was warned of his coming from Badakshan, but paid no heed to the news, believing himself quite secure. Treachery, however, came into play. Sher Afzul suddenly appeared at the town of Chitral at night, surprised his nephew, and murdered him together with his younger brother, Murid. There appears to have been no fighting, and the new comer has proclaimed himself Mehtar. Another of Afzul-ul-Mulk's brother, named Ghulam, escaped, and fled to Bajour, where he informed Umra Khan of the occurrence and besought his aid. The British Agent, Ressaldar Rab Nawaz Khan, was at Chitral at the time this unexpected *coup* took place, and his report of the affair is expected to reach the Government of India daily.

NEWS similar to the above has been received at Gilgit, with the addition that Sher Afzul was accompanied by a party of Afghan troops from Badakshan. This would be a very serious matter indeed if true, and would greatly tend to complicate matters in Chitral. Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, has, as already announced, moved out some 250 men westwards along the Gilgit-Chitral road. This force will act as a small corps of observation on the frontier; but it is unlikely the new Mehtar will be so ill-advised as to pick a quarrel with the British Government. He must have a large number of supporters, or he would not have been able so easily to have possessed himself of Chitral. It is unfortunate in every way that Afzul-ul-Mulk should have been so suddenly cut off. He was a staunch friend of the British, with strong anti-Russian proclivities and thoroughly opposed also to the extension of Afghan influence over Chitral. We shall await with considerable anxiety the next move of the new Mehtar, and also the clearing up of the point as to whether he has really Afghan troops with him. The Amir's interference in Chitral affairs cannot for a moment be tolerated.

OTHER reports bearing on the situation in Chitral and received from Bajaur are to the effect that the Afghan Commander-in-Chief has ordered the troops under his command at Asmar to hold themselves in readiness: that Ghulam-ul-mulk, Governor of Yasin has been killed as well as the Mehtar: and that the vazir of the murdered Mehtar and a number of other Chitrali fugitives have gone to Bajaur to seek the protection of Umra Khan. Altogether there is every prospect of very lively work in and around Chitral, in which we must take a decisive part.

THE introduction of the Himalayan deodar into Scotland is being tried by the Board of Agriculture at home. The Punjab Forest Department has been instructed to send home for the purpose a quantity of the seed for the next three years.

THE Hazara revolt is still unsubdued. Intertribal fighting has also been renewed in Tirah, and the Afghan Governor of Khost has made an incursion into Jadran.

MR. NICHOLAS RODERICK O'CONOR, the new British Minister to China, who arrived in Hongkong on the 2nd inst., granted the committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce an interview on the following day. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the Chamber's representative in the Legislative Council, addressed his Excellency, offering him, on behalf of the Chamber, a most hearty welcome, and expressing their satisfaction with the appointment as British Minister at Peking of one in whose hands they felt sure the honour of the British name would be safe, and whom they could confidently regard as an able exponent of the declared policy of England to uphold the Treaties, peaceably but firmly, to favour in all possible ways the extension of trade and commerce, and to give to the British merchant and trader every fair and legitimate support, against his many rivals in the field. Copies of letters which had passed between the Foreign Office and the Chamber with regard to the differential duties levied by the Hoppo of Canton were handed to the new Minister. His Excellency, in reply, said they might rely upon his best efforts in forwarding their interests as well as those of the British community resident in China. If at any time he should not be able entirely to partake of their views, or if there should be divergence of opinion between the standpoint of H. M.'s Minister at Peking, and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, he asked them to believe that he should be nevertheless inspired by the same feelings as themselves, and that any divergences of action or opinion would be owing to the fact that the general interests of the Empire had to prevail at times over local opinions.

THE *N.-W. P. Gazette* of Saturday contains the following valedictory Resolution:—"Before laying down charge of the Government of the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his warm acknowledgments of the ungrudging support which he has received during the past five years from all with whom he has been associated in the conduct of public business. But for the assistance of very capable advisers in each department of the Government, and the sustained efforts of a most efficient executive, it would have been impossible to carry to a conclusion within that term important measures, the execution of which had become essential to the material well-being of the Provinces, or needful to the better organisation of important branches of the public service. To those officials and private members of the community who have taken the chief part in considering or in carrying out the series of measures referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor desires more especially to express his obligations. To the public of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh, and to all ranks and grades of the administration, Sir Auckland Colvin bids a cordial farewell."

ACCORDING to transfrontier correspondents the Turis have received Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Merk as compensation for loss occasioned to them by Chikai's raids. If this should prove correct, we suppose this amount at least will be recovered from Chikai. He is said to possess houses, gardens, &c., at Chinarak and property worth three times that amount; and it would not be fair that the Indian taxpayer should pay the cost both of the expedition to suppress Chikai and of the mischief he had previously done.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway, having read in a recent Report submitted by the Agent that an accident happened to a passenger who, wishing to communicate with the Guard, and being unable to do so, jumped out of the train, has written to the Agent informing him that some better means of communication should exist between the passengers and the Guard than that afforded by the foot-boards. Mr. Betts has been asked by the Board to communicate with the Heads of Departments concerned, and report to the Board on the various means which may be suggested of effectually securing the object in view with due regard to the cost thereof.

THE Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla survey will probably be begun from the Burma end, that is, from Minhla or Minbu. The Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways is now inspecting the Shwebo-Wuntho section of the Mu Valley Railway with a view to its being opened to passenger traffic.

AT Salzburg the other day Count Maximilian O'Donnell celebrated his eightieth birthday. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—Count O'Donnell on the 18th February, 1854, saved the Emperor from the hands of the murderer who stabbed him in the neck while he was standing on the spot where the Votive Church rises to-day. Fearing that the dagger might have been poisoned, Count O'Donnell sucked the blood from the Emperor's wound. There was not a monarch in Europe who did not send the brave Count a cross or a decoration, and all the towns of Austria and Hungary added him to their citizen-rolls. Count O'Donnell is of Irish origin. Of all his possessions he values most a ring sent to him by the Archduchess Sophie, the Emperor's mother, which contains bloodstained hair from the Emperor's head and the words "God reward thee."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardesir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nassarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas GocuIdas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozesh h Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7548, dated 18th October 1892, "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 14563, dated 30th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the following establishment from 1st February, 1893, for service in the new Municipal offices:—

Electric Lighting.	Rs.	
Engineer	100	per mensem.
Fitter	40	,,
Driver	45	,,
Stoker	18	,,
Oilman and Beltman	12	,,
Hydraulic Lift and Fire Service.		
Driver for engine and pump	45	,,
Fireman	18	,,
Fitter	45	,,
Drainage and Water Supply.		
Plumber	45	,,
General Establishment.		
Custodian	70	,,
Mukadam of hamals	15	,,
Three hamals on Rs. 10	30	,,
Four hamals on Rs. 9	36	,,
	519	per mensem."

Dr. Cowasjee said that this matter was fully discussed at some meetings of the Standing Committee. The Corporation might know that the Commissioner had asked for this establishment in that letter in which certain suggestions were made in connection with the new Municipal offices, and he thought it right to bring the matter before them in order that they might have an opportunity of fully considering the actual necessity of sanctioning the establishment of the new Municipal offices. The present demand was in regard to an engineer's charges for the electric lighting, the consideration of the hydraulic lift and fire service, and the general establishment for the new offices. It was argued that as the Corporation had by a majority accepted these items for the new Municipal offices, it was but right and proper that they should also sanction this establishment for the electric light and the hydraulic lift, and the general establishment.

Colonel Wilson supported the proposition.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidass Bharbhaya said he did not know whether the members of the Corporation were going to enjoy the luxury of being lifted up by a hydraulic lift. (Cries of "Yes, Yes.") Well, if that was to be the case, he did not on his part wish to be lifted up by it. He did not want a hydraulic lift. In his daily experience to buildings such as the High Court which were more than three storeys high, he always walked up, and daily ascended about three hundred steps. He did not see why the Corporation should go to the expense of a driver on a monthly salary of Rs. 45 and a fitter for the same amount. But in case they were to go to such an extent, the Corporation might employ any of their fire-brigade officers for an engine of that description. He thought the expense of employing a driver should not be gone into, until the Corporation were sure that the lift would be utilised. He really did not know what a fitter or fireman was; but he was of opinion that they must have a foreman for the engine. But unless the engine was to be worked that man's services were not required. For his part he should not like to go into that expense.

Mr. Kothare said he was of opinion that the same fitter could attend both to the electric lighting and the hydraulic lift on a little extra remuneration.

The Commissioner pointed out that there were two distinct engines differently placed, and worked at different times. The fitter was a man who had to manage the hydraulic lift.

Dr. Banks said it seemed hardly creditable to suppose that after the Commissioner had the lift made, that it should not be put to any use, or that the electric lights should not be lit after they were put up. That could hardly have been the intention of any one.

Mr. Mehta said that when the matter had been passed at the Corporation they would no doubt recollect it was not finally decided whether they were going to use the electric lighting in the new building. There was a great deal of discussion about it whether they should have electric lighting at all, and unless it was actually required they should not pass it. He was not quite sure whether the Corporation would do well to have a hydraulic lift, which would be made use of only in a very short time of the day. He did not know, with regard to the electric lighting, whether it was intended to light up the whole building in order to give sufficient light to the clerks or throw the effulgence of the electric light upon the proceedings of the Corporation. It was hardly worth while to spend Rs. 200 for that purpose. In his opinion he thought there was plenty of time to make up their minds about the matter. He suggested that they might first go into the building and see how things were. It seemed to him there was no hurry about it; and they might possibly change their minds about the electric lighting. With regard to the hydraulic lift he did not think the Commissioner intended that the Municipal clerks should be hoisted up; but only the members of the Corporation. He remembered a hydraulic lift was put up in the new Port Trust Buildings, and the Victoria Technical Institute, and from his experience in making some ascents by them he considered they were apt to get out of order. It was hardly worth while spending money for that, and the money for the fitter was in his opinion rather much. He (Mr. Mehta) supposed that his duty only was to sit and work the machine up and down. He thought many would be glad to do that sort of work on a much smaller salary. The Corporation should endeavour to deny themselves such a luxury in the interests of the poor rate-payers who might some day accuse them of it. For the present he was not disposed to go in for the electric lighting and the hydraulic lift, and it seemed to him that they might utilise somebody's services from the fire-brigade for its purposes. He was, however, willing if a fitter were to be employed, to vote for him separately.

Dr. Viegas said he hoped the Corporation would throw out those items of the electric lighting. When they were proposed at the meeting of the Standing Committee he strongly opposed them. As for the hydraulic lift he thought it was quite unnecessary, and opposed that also. As to the fire service he heartily supported it, and he thought it was absolutely necessary for a building like the new Municipal offices. The argument that the offices should be fitted with electric lighting ought, as he had pointed out at the Standing Committee, to stand out as a monument of the folly of the Corporation when they sanctioned it, and he hoped his dictum would be remembered for some time. It ought to serve them as a lesson when they sanctioned such a large expenditure, and he would point out that he reminded the members to think twice before sanctioning it. As far as the general establishment was concerned he did not see the necessity of employing eight hamals. He thought half that number was ample.

Dr. Katrak said it appeared to him that the Corporation did not take the expenses into account when they sanctioned the fire-engine. They must know what amount was expended every year in lighting the present Municipal offices by candle light and gas lamps, and when they found it would cost such a large sum to provide the Municipal offices with electric lighting it would certainly be a folly to sanction it. If electric lighting were used in the city at large then they might work it as a part of the general scheme. But to work it by itself in the new Municipal offices was certainly an injudicious step. With regard to the hydraulic lift he saw it required an expenditure of about Rs. 100, and as he did not think the machine was different from others he doubted whether it was at all necessary. But as he heard the lift was intended solely for the Corporation and the heads of departments he thought it might be allowed. He thought the hamals were esentially necessary.

The Commissioner pointed out this was a matter of great importance, especially when the Corporation had spent a few lakhs of rupees when they sanctioned it; but now refused to sanction the expenditure of a few hundreds. As Mr. Mehta had pointed out he would like to say the hydraulic lift was not intended for members of the Corporation, primarily for carrying up the records to the top of the building. The hydraulic lift was more an adjunct of the fire service. A driver and fireman were to work the engines and pump which was intended to lift water into tanks placed at the top of the building, and to supply an adequate pressure throughout the building. And an adequate supply being there it was considered advisable that a lift should be added so that if the driver and fireman are sanctioned it will then be considered whether he will sanction the Rs. 45 for a fitter.

Dr. Blaney wished to know what was the amount paid to the fitter of the lift in the Port Trust Buildings, He said he had been informed it was Rs. 20.

The Commissioner said he thought the lift-man got Rs. 35. He thought they might possibly be able to get a man for Rs. 40. He had an application from a man who was getting Rs. 35, but that was a question of detail. He (the Commissioner) pointed out that the lift in the Port Trust Building was in perfectly good order, and answered its purpose. The present lift for the new Municipal office was intended to carry the Corporators, himself, and the heads of departments, who were perhaps not so active and athletic as Mr. Mulji. But its primary object was to convey the records to the top of the building, but if the lift were not sanctioned he would have to prepare a method to have it carried to the top by manual labour and ask the Corporation to sanction it. Was it likely that the new offices would be sufficiently lit by candles which afforded a very insufficient light. If the Corporation did not wish that electric lights should be used, he would have to ask them to grant a sum for the purchase of lamps. The Corporation would recollect a question arose as to whether they should work with gas or electricity. And they finally decided that electric lighting would be the best. He did not know whether the general system of the city had anything to do with the lighting of the new Municipal offices. Their dynamos were laid, and the fact that there was no electric lighting in the street did not affect them. If instead of sanctioning electric lighting the Corporation sanctioned gas, there would be no question, as to sanctioning an establishment as they could turn in the gas themselves whenever they wanted it. In the present case he did not think he would be able to get the electric light installation into work without a small establishment. But should the Corporation not be inclined to sanction it, he would have to ask for some better sort of lamps than they had at present except one, which he had in his own room which he had got for himself in order not to ruin his sight. Dr. Viegas had recommended a reduction of hamals from eight to four which was one less than they had now, that was considerably less than what was recommended by the engineer. As a matter of fact for a building of the size of the new Municipal offices they ought to have at least fourteen hamals instead of eight, and he hoped it was understood that when he recommended the matter to the Standing Committee his proposals were urged on the side of moderation. For such a large and fine building containing so much valuable furniture it would, in his opinion, be a very good thing to have a custodian. That embodied the whole establishment which they required at present. There was really only an addition of three men. And taking into consideration the fact of the size of the building he thought the requirement was a very moderate one.

Dr. Blaney said it seemed to him that the proposals put forward by the Commissioner were very reasonable in the matter of the electric lighting, and he desired to say a few words upon that point, because he took a prominent part when the electric lighting was sanctioned. He himself was under the impression that the hall would be sufficiently large for a public lecture hall, and that the President of the Corporation would be allowed to grant permission for the use of that hall to the public. And with this fact in view, would the gentlemen of the Corporation expect that persons invited to public lectures should each come with candles in their hands to enable them to have light in the hall. It was, therefore, on that account that he approved of having electric lights in the hall, and that seemed to have settled the matter. But there was no proposal then that any part should be provided with electric lighting except the Municipal hall. The Municipal Commissioner's proposals were very desirable, and his remarks upon them quite reasonable. And it is quite possible when everything was got ready in the new offices the Commissioner would be able to put before them certain schemes for sanctioning the use of the electric-light. That he (the Commissioner) would be able to succeed in the scheme he had put forward, he (Dr. Blaney) had no doubt the Corporation would give the fullest consideration to it as it appeared to be very reasonable. At present they were as yet not in the new offices. But when they got there the Commissioner would then see what was actually wanted, and ask the Corporation for their sanction. He, therefore, proposed an amendment that the subject of electric lighting be allowed to stand over until the new Municipal offices were occupied. There was only one more remark which did not occur to the Municipal Commissioner, and that was that the School Board Committee would have their rooms in the new buildings. The Committee met much later in the evening than the Corporation, and as it was necessary to have lights during the meeting he proposed that the lighting business be stood over.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, and heartily concurred with the views expressed by Dr. Blaney. He thought that the actual view taken by the Corporation at the time of granting the electric lighting was expressed by Dr. Blaney, and had been sanctioned by a very small majority. Dr. Blaney put forward the idea of having a public hall, and that some lighting would be necessary, and it was on that understanding that some members voted for it. He would certainly have the matter postponed until they were able to see their way to having the electric light. He would also vote against the hydraulic lift which he had opposed strongly when it was put forward, and thought it was a great mistake to have one. It was certainly out of the way, and was, in his opinion, a great luxury to be carried up in it. In his opinion it was certainly one of the grossest mistakes the Corporation had committed.

Mr. Geary said in his recollection it was decided to have the electric lighting on the opinion of Mr. Kabraji. He pointed out that the Corporation could have a properly lighted chamber for conducting their business if urgent instead of adjourning at 5 o'clock. He said he thought there would be a demur about fixing the charges of the electric lighting. But his remonstrances on that occasion were overruled, and it never crossed his mind that after the electric lighting had been sanctioned, that it would be said it would not be used. After having gone to the trouble of furnishing the offices with it, it would be a great pity that it should be locked up, and allowed to be destroyed with rust. With regard to the School Board Committee Mr. Oxenham would no doubt bear him out when he would say that at the meetings a mere candle of the commonest dip was provided for them, and he did hope that the new buildings would have something better, and the Corporation would decide to have the electric installation that the Corporation should wait and see what was wanted, would increase great expense because unless such a large building were properly lighted, they would not be able to carry on the work. He thought it was necessary to have one or two more hamals for the new building than the smaller one. He was perfectly aware, as the Municipal Commissioner pointed out, that the real purpose for which the lift was supplied, was to make water pressure necessary for fire service; and that was really a legitimate purpose. Its chief object was to make water power necessary for the working of the fire service whether it was so or not, there would be no appreciable difference in the expenditure in that score.

Mr. Setalvad did not see the necessity of employing a plumber on Rs. 45 a month. He would vote against that.

Mr. Selim supported Dr. Blaney's motion.

Dr. Cowasji said he was personally one of those who opposed the electric lighting. But to his surprise he found the action of the Corporation changing colours like the chameleon. It was said that the Standing Committee had brought forward this proposal before the Corporation on account of the Corporation accepting the electric lighting and the hydraulic lift by a good majority. He thought Mr. Stevens had been consulted in the matter, and the Corporation by a good majority determined to have electric lighting for the whole office. But if the Corporation chose to throw it up he did not care. But, of course, it would only make a laughing stock of itself.

Dr. Blaney's amendment was put to the vote and carried by a majority of 34 against 3.

The hydraulic lift and fire service items were carried by a majority of 25 against 4.

The sanction for a plumber was carried by 24 votes against one, and the general establishment excepting the custodian was unanimously carried.

THE STABLING OF MILCH CATTLE.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, the Committee considered Letter No. 16144, dated 24th October, 1892, from the Commissioner, reporting that there is a provision of Rs. 20,631 in the current year's budget for a stable for 150 milch cattle at Mody Bay, and the Health Officer thinks the accommodation should be increased so as to provide for 200 animals with a chawl of ten rooms for gaolis. Stating that the estimated cost of the additional accommodation for fifty head of cattle is Rs. 7,867, chawl of ten rooms, Rs. 7,475, washing and drinking arrangements, Rs. 922, total Rs. 16,264, or a grand total of Rs. 36,895. The Port Trustees are willing to lease 1,500 square yards of ground for fifty years at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first twenty years, and Rs. 2 for the remaining thirty years. The annual income from rent of the stable and chawl, if fully occupied, will be Rs. 6,240, while the expenditure amounts to Rs. 7,662, and that the expenditure will exceed the revenue by Rs. 1,422. Enquiring whether it is the wish of the Corporation to proceed with the construction of the stables.

Dr. Blaney said he thought, on financial grounds, the change recommended by the Health Officer in the addition of expenditure was not desirable, and the figure entered in the budget was a safe one, and should not be increased. The proposal of the Health Officer was to put two hundred milch cattle with their calves in those stables. Private individuals had to put up stables in which two hundred and fifty or three hundred milch cattle were huddled together, and the stench which arose from these place extended over a quarter of a mile. It was quite true they did congregate together, and although they could be thus better managed, and the stables were located in thickly-populated districts, they were, in his opinion, a source of danger to the locality. He thought for sanitary reasons, which were very strong, the number should not be increased above a hundred and fifty.

The Municipal Commissioner said the matter was brought before the meeting in order to know their views. The Corporation would have to consider whether it was their intention that the model milch cattle stables should be allowed to exist on the basis of annual loss to themselves. Mr. Charles, his predecessor, had a very nice method which was not to charge the milch cattle stables for the water, but by that they were depriving the water department of a part of their income. The Municipal stables were *pucca* built places, and the expenditure in the model stables was larger than those incurred by private owners who put up *cutcha* buildings. The other day he compelled a private owner to pave his stables. The Municipality suffered a loss from their milch cattle stables, while the owners of private stables made a profit out of them.

Mr. Solomon said the Corporation should consider whether it would be better to establish model stables so that a proper sanitary condition might be maintained.

Mr. Mehta, who thought the subject a very important one, said he was surprised to hear the Municipal Commissioner saying that the Municipality suffered a loss by their milch cattle stables, and urged that the matter should be brought forward as soon as possible.

Mr. Mody was in favour of having model stables built, and that care should be taken that good milk was given to the public.

Dr. Blaney was in favour of model stables as any insanitary condition would affect public health. Model stables and good healthy milk was what they wanted. The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

ACCIDENTS IN SEWERS.

The Corporation recorded letter No. 16209, dated 25th October, 1892, from the Commissioner reporting with reference to the resolution from the Corporation No. 6701, dated 22nd September, 1892, on the subject of accidents in sewers, and forwarding a set of revised rules for the guidance of workmen entering and working in sewers, man-holes, &c., forwarding also report from the Executive Engineer regarding accidents and deaths occurring in the Queen's Road, Ripon Road, and Clerk Road sewers.

THE SHONE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

The Corporation next considered Memo. No. 16412, dated 27th October, 1892, from the Commissioner forwarding in continuation of his Memo. No. 12,235, dated 18th September last, letter No. 449, dated 25th October, from the Acting Executive Engineer submitting a revised estimate for the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system. The matter was postponed pending the receipt of a reply from Government.

MEASURES AGAINST FRAUDS IN THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Roughton moved the consideration of letter No. 16428, dated 28th October, 1892, from the Commissioner, submitting, for the consideration of the Corporation, draft of a by-law under Section 461 (*w*) of the Municipal Act, which has been drawn up in order to prevent frauds in the Assessment Department.

Mr. Roughton pointed out that in consequence of certain frauds committed by one Maneckji Aderji it became necessary to guard against frauds in the collection of taxes. If a person paid a bill and took a receipt he would have to pay that money over again, unless he had got the ward clerk's signature. He ventured to submit that this was not just. How many of the ratepayers or taxpayers of the city would be able to know any assessor or collector. He thought it was very unfair indeed for the subjoined bye-law to be passed, and believed it would not be passed. Once a man had paid his legal dues there was an end of it, and he did not see the necessity of calling for a bill after it had been fairly settled.

"Every person from whom any Municipal tax, meter-hire, charge for water by meter measurement or by way of composition, or special charge for halalkhor service is leviable shall, when payment thereof is demanded by any ward clerk of the Assessment Department, before making such payment demand the production of the original bill issued from the Assessment Department under the signature of the Assesssor and Collector of Municipal Taxes for the amount so demanded, and shall at the time of payment obtain such ward clerk's receipt upon the said original bill for any money paid in respect thereof.

"No receipt on any separate or other paper than the original bill shall constitute a valid discharge for any money paid in respect thereof unless such receipt be signed by the Assessor and Collector in person."

Mr. Mehta said it seemed to him they were throwing a very great hardship upon the poorer classes, who should be made to pay over again because the department had dishonest servants. He was not prepared to vote for the bye-law as it now stood.

Mr. Mulji was of the same opinion.

Mr. Kur considered that some arrangement should be made for securities if frauds were committed.

Mr. Mody thought the Commissioner might let the ratepayers know of such occurrences by advertisement.

The Commissioner pointed out the matter was misapprehended by Mr. Roughton. The question was brought forward by the Municipal solicitors in regard to recent frauds. Had this law been in existence the ratepayers should not have been made to pay twice over.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

THE TAXING ON CERTAIN PREMISES.

In accordance with the notice of motion Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbhaya moved: 1. "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether, notwithstanding the decisions in the case of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, halalkhor tax is still levied on premises having no privies, urinals, or cesspools of their own, or the occupiers whereof do not use or intend to use the water-closets, privies, or urinals of other premises. "2. That if such tax be still levied on such premises the Municipal Commissioner be requested to exempt them from the same."

This was ruled out of order.

2. "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and furnish to each Councillor a printed catalogue of all Books of Science, Art, and reference, and of all reports except those from the heads of Municipal Departments, purchased by, or supplied to, the Municipality from time to time, and to keep them in a place set apart for the purpose, to enable Councillors and Municipal Officers to refer to them when necessary."

With regard to the above Mr. Mulji said since the Municipal Act came into force the Municipality levied taxes upon all premises that had no privies water-closets or cesspools, and many petitions therefore came from people inhabiting such houses. On the 9th December, 1889, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee read a letter, and upon the Standing Committee wrote another letter asking the Municipal Commissioner to state the circumstances under which he would exempt the premises from being imposed.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that, with reference to the above matter there was always some fighting going on at Court between persons that had to pay for such places and the Corporation. But the legislature has rightly stated that they might leave the motion for the decision of large bodies. It was a Court of law which must set the right thing for the ratepayers to do under the provisions of the Act. If the Commissioner should do anything wrongly the remedy was to take proceedings in Court. But he did not think the Commissioner would do anything like that. He would ask the Corporation not to meddle in those things and did not think it was right for Mr. Mulji to bring this matter before them, and ask them to decide upon legal points. He considered it would be very dangerous for the Corporation to meddle with those things. For that reason he would distinctly vote against the motion of Mr. Muljee.

The Commissioner expressed his satisfaction with what Mr. Mehta had said in his behalf in explaining his views in a matter of a constitutional character.

Mr. Muljee withdrew his first motion. With regard to his second notice of motion Mr. Mulji thought members of the Corporation should have a library, which would afford them an opportunity of coming to any conclusion on Municipal matters. He would ask that all private books purchased by the Municipality should be allowed access to, but he did not wish to put the Corporation to any expense.

Mr. Mehta did not think such a thing could be for a moment entertained for deciding technical questions. And Mr. Mulji would no doubt see the absurdity of it. There was something quite reasonable in it for the purpose of obtaining professional books either from the engineers or the heads of other department. The Commissioner might have a catalogue printed of all the books kept in the offices. Everything that was reasonable would no doubt be done by the Commissioner, and he hoped Mr. Mulji would withdraw his motion.

Dr. Blaney presumed the Commissioner would not refuse anything that was reasonable. He presumed they certainly had a proper catalogue in each department in the Municipality, where a librarian was employed on Rs. 60, and an assistant on Rs. 40 per month, whose duties were to keep not only all books together, but all the documents and plans. Mr. Acworth would, no doubt, do what was necessary for the preservation of those documents, as it was his bounden duty to see that they were properly cared for.

Mr. Mulji withdrew his motion, and the Corporation adjourned till the 5th of December.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, November 8.

LIEUT C W JOHR, R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Umballa, for duty with No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names:—

North-Western Railway Vol Rifles—Maj E F Jacob, Capt F G Ivens, G H List, 2nd Lieuts C Hitchcock, E K Horsfall, Color-Sergt J Riordan, Lance-Sergt G Vaughan, Corpls A Clark, H Brooks, W Hodgkinson, T R James, W H Mathews, A H Roberts, T Smith, and C Wood,—Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Lance-Corporals B Barwick, W J Clark, T McGregor, A McKinley, W Moreland, H L Pennock, C Quintual, J Robinso, and E Sherlock, Vol J Allard, W C Allen, J Blagden, A J Bradley, W H Honeybone, J Mitchell, J Stockard, D A Sullivan, and C Western, Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Bengal L I—Lieut A J Jamieson, Wing Officer, to be Qmr, vice Parker, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Dept.

42nd Gurkha Rifles—Major H J Bolton, Wing-Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Elliston, retired.

Capt H W Priestly, Wing Officer, 44th Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Bolton.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut I Philipps, Wing Officer and Qmr, to be Adjt vice Stewart, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut G H Boisragon, V C, Wing Officer, to be Qmr, vice Philipps.

Royal (Bengal) Engineers—Subject to H M's approval Major-Genl R C B Pemberton is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders—With H M's approval. Majors B H Woodward and J J B Menzies are permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which they may be entitled.

On vacating his appointment of Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, Secund-rabad, Major W H Riddell is posted to the 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt pending orders from the Horse Guards as to his disposal.

Military Works Dept—Lieut-Col A E Ward, S C, is posted to the Meerut Command during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col S C Turner, R E.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut J D Sherer, No. 29 Company Southern Divn, for twelve months on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt G F Holland for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Lieut J A Stewart, No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, on medical certificate, to Karachi, for three months.

Border Regiment—Lieut R I Carnegy, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 9th Bengal Infy, to Calcutta, for six months to study the native languages.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—Second Lieut the Hon F H S Roberts, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be fourth Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Major F Wintour, 1st Battn, R W K Regt; Major W H Dick-Cunyngham, V C, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Capt R J Pinney, 1st Battn, Rl Fusiliers; and G Cockburn, 1st Battn, Rifle Brigade; Lieut, F T Ravenhill, C N B Ballard, C W J Orr, R Bright, and L C Hepper, Royal Artillery; E D Swinton and G C Kemp, Royal Engineers; J H Gwynne, 1st Bn, Rl Welsh Fusirs; K M P Grant, 1st Bn, East Surrey Regt, P R Hicks, 1st Bn, Hampshire Regt; H C Fergusson, 2nd Bn, Highland L Infy; W E Young, 10th Bengal Lancers; H C Holman, 16th Bengal Cavalry; W L R Amesbury, 6th Bengal Infy; F A Andrew, 11th Bengal Infy; H A Harrington, 26th Punjab Infy; T S Tancred, 36th Punjab Infy; and E H Cullen, 32nd Pioneers.

2nd Lieuts V de V Hunt, Royal Artillery; G F C B Scott, 2nd Battn, K's O S Borderers; J Frizelle, 2nd Battn, Gloucestershire Regt; A H T Rouse, 1st Battn, R W K Regt; H J Thackery, 2nd Battn Highland L I; N Malcolm, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; A G Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers; E A Swinhoe, 6th Bengal Infy; J B Bedford, 11th Bengal Infy; C B Byers, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt; C G Francis, 44th Gurkha Rifles; Surg-Capts E S Marder, E C Freeman, H E Winter, and G S McLaughlin, Medical Staff; Bombr W H A Cooper, and W Rumbold, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu:—Major A R Porter, 28th Punjab Infy; Captns C Anderson, 25th Punjab Infy; D C W Harrison, 4th Bombay Rifles; Lieuts E H de V Atkinson, Rl Engrs; A W Pennington, 9th Bengal Lancers; F G C Humfrey, 12th Bengal Cavy; P E Ricketts, 18th Bengal Lancers; H Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers; J C M Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry; E H Watson, 33rd Punjab Infantry; T Mckay and F Rennick 40th (Pathan) Regt, H L S MacLean, Queen's Own Corps of Guides; A E S Hartigan, 6th Bombay Cav; 2nd Lieut A L Tarder, 1st Battn, R W Fusilers; Surg-Capt W R Edwards and A J Macnab, Indian Medical Service; Assist Apotheys E A C C Griffiths, and J F Pleming, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental Examinations, under the provisions of paras 1781 and 1783, Army Regulations India Vol V:—Lieut A B Dew, Corps of Guides.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut D E O Jones, Yorkshire Regt; 2nd Lieut A F Dalzel, 2nd Batt, Devonshire Regt, is attached to the 1st Battn of that Regt pending appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Highland Inf—Lieut W Neilson, for twelve months on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Simla, November 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Lieut H J Sherwood, R E, to be Adjut vice Lieut A J Huleatt, R E, deceased.

26th Punjab Infantry—Capt H A Ravenshaw, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Dening, appointed Comdt 1st Sikh Infy.

Capt F H Hancock, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdt, vice Ravenshaw.

The following 2nd Lieuts who have been nominated for the Indian Staff Corps are attached to the regiments specified:—R L Ricketts to 7th Dragoon Guards; J H K Stewart to 2nd Battn Manchester Regt; R M Hall and P H Dundas, to 1st Battn R W K Regiment; J D Cadell and J S Corlett to 1st Battn Hampshire Regt; B M L Brodhurst to 2nd Battn Border Regt; S K B Rice to 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt; E E Barwell to 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt and E C Corbyn to 2nd Battan Derbyshire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is detailed for duty at the Cavalry Depot in place of Major W H M Lowe:—Capt H S Follett, 7th Dragoon Guards

The undermentioned officers passed the lower Standard Examination in Pushtu:—Major R O Lloyd, R E, and Lieut R A E Benn, 5th Bo Cavy

Second-Lieut P G W Eckford, R I Rifles, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—2nd Dragoon Guards—Major N H Sadlier, for six months on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Novembr 23rd.*)

The following officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—M Finnucane, C S, 4 months; and H G Sharp, C S, 9 months.

The privilege leave for 3 months granted to Mr E V Levinge, S C, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for 6 months.

Mr C Cuthbertson, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr T D Beighton, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as dist and Sess Judge of Bankura, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Brojendro Coomar Seal, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment by Mr C B Garrett.

Mr H F T Maguire, Offg Magte and Collr, Bankura, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Bogra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H G Sharp, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment by Mr F H Barrow.

Mr W H H Vincent, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colls and to have charge of the Rajmahal sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Bogra.

Mr R T Grere, Jt-Magte and Depy Coll, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Tippera, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Commr of Chittagong Division.

Mr E Greake, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Tippera, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr A A Campbell, Asst Supdt of Police, Lohardaga, is transferred to Singhbhum.

Mr H B St Leger, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to the 24 Parganas district.

Mr G C R Nicholson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is posted to Motihari, from 25th Oct 1892, on which date he was relieved by Dr W Owen of his appointment as Offg Factory Supdt, Patna.

Mr H H D'Oyly, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent and Offg Asst Factory Supdt, Patna, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Mr G C R Nicholson, from 25th Oct 1892.

Mr G A Gonnoe, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, is allowed leave for 3 months, under Art 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 10th Nov 1892, or any subsequent date from which he availed himself of it.

Mr T Beatty, Ex Engr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for 1 year in extension of that previously granted.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

With effect from 7th Nov. 1892, vice Lieut Shaw, reverted to Military duty, Capt L H Reid, Offg Cantt Magte, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Capt J F Manifold, R H A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Pte Secy to His Honour the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, N-W P and Oudh.

Mr R Kinloch to officiate as an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr E Grant to officiate as an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Lucknow district.

The Rev E M Beasley, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Chaplain of Shahjahanpur, from date of taking over charge of his duties.

Mr E A Molony, Offg Depy Commr, Almora, on being relieved by Mr Giles, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Commr, and to be posted to the Almora district.

Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, M D, Civil Surg, on return from furlough, to the Agra district.

Surg-Lieut-Col B O'Brien, M D, Civil Surg, Agra, on being relieved by Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, to the Kheri district.

Mr P McKenzie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Dist Engr, Mainpuri, is transferred in the same capacity to the Ghazipur district.

Mr A H Ashton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Etawah, is transferred in the same capacity to the Mainpuri district, vice Mr P McKenzie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, transferred.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr H Kench, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, who was permanently transferred to Assam is on return from furlough, appointed as Asst to Chief Engr and Asst Secy to the Chief Commr of Assam in the P-W D.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Vienna Academy of Sciences has now published the Etruscan Ritual Book in a very praiseworthy manner. The mummy bands or swathes on which the inscription is written are reproduced by photography. The book originally consisted of a piece of linen about 3·50 metres long and 35 to 40 centimetres wide. The writing was in columns, each 25 centimetres wide, and had been done with a reed and ink such as were used in Egypt, made from carbon, after the manner of Chinese ink. The writing is artistic, and the alphabet of a high class Etruscan style. The text is wholly Etruscan, showing no trace of Egyptian or other foreign influence. It comprises 12 columns of about 25 lines a column, and six or seven words to a line. Set phrases, numerals, names of gods, such as Nethunsel, Tinsin, Usi frequently occur, and the work will greatly help in the study of the Etruscan tongue. Professor Krall considers it a ritual setting forth the character and number of divine offerings. Dr. D. S. Brinton, on the other hand, opines it to be a work on divination.

The origin of the Etruscans is still a great mystery, in spite of all that has been written about them. Some of the ancient authors drew them from Asia Minor; Virchow traces them to the north-east of Europe, beyond the Alps; Dr. Isaac Taylor tried to prove their Turanian extraction; others consider them to have come from Libya. Their own traditions say they came by sea to Italy and landed on its west coast, afterwards extending northwards, and finally succumbing to the Romans, the Celts, and other northern barbarians. Their alphabet was adopted by several surrounding peoples, and occurs in many incriptions extending over wide areas. It is perhaps in favour of their Libyan origin that about the time the Etruscans settled in Italy a people called the Tursha appear in Egyptian history as bold warriors and invaders. They are mentioned in some inscriptions of Menepthah II. and Rameses III., and are considered by some authorities as of the same stock as the Etruscans.

In Florida there is a little pitcher-plant "Saracenia variolaris" which grows in damp places among the pine woods, and is common on the Orange Heights, Alachua County. It has been studied by Mr. C. B. Palmer, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been able to correct an error in the old accounts of such plants, namely, that the liquid in the bottom of the pitcher is rain water. He has seen a plant cut off at the root send up a new leaf which grew into a pitcher, and became filled with the liquid, which is apparently a secretion, during a time when there was no rain. The plant is "insectivorous," that is to say, it catches all manner of insects in its pitcher where they dissolve in the liquid. Beetles moths, caterpillars, grasshoppers, as well as flies, all go the same way.

If the plant has any odour attractive to insects it is imperceptible to the human sense; but Mr. Palmer has observed that insects when near the opening of the pitcher are taken with a desire to enter. There is nothing to prevent them, and at the mouth of the pitcher they are seen to sip a secretion, and hasten at once to the interior. Here they drink greedily, until seized with a kind of palsy, making them tremble violently, release their hold, and drop into the liquid in the bottom of the vessel. Others on entering the mouth become frightened, and try to escape, but "here is discovered one of the remarkable features of the plant—an arrangement clearly intended to deceive the unlucky prisoner." The hood or lid over the mouth forms a dark back ground, whereas the side of the dome is lighted by many transperent spots, and the insect beats against these like a captive bird on the window panes, till its strength is exhausted and it falls into the the "soup" below.

The bath seems to cure the palsy of the captives, for they scramble out and try to climb up the walls of the pitcher, but the fine hairs with which these are covered impede their movements. Moreover, many of them are unable to resist partaking again of the Circean cup which led them to their doom. Even a rescued insect placed outside the pitcher turns again, "like a confirmed toper in front of a saloon, and goes back for one more drink." which affects him as before. Well may Mr. Palmer say of the pitcher, "who enters it leaves hope behind." There is no doubt that the animals are completely dissolved in the liquid, but whether by digestive process belonging to the plant or simply from bacteria is open to further inquiry.

In the province of Catamarca, North-Western Buenos Ayres, vestiges exist of a dense population who had attained a higher state of civilisation than the Pueblo dwellers of new Mexico. The ruins of stone-built structures are abundant. They were evidently intended as defensive works, and their walls are from 3ft. to 5ft. in thickness. The entrances are concealed or wanting, and ladders were used to reach the roofs. The inhabitants worked silver, copper, and gold, made good pottery, wove cloth, cultivated maize, and buried their dead in mounds. An interesting account of these remains is given by Senor F. P. Moreno, in the "Revista del Museo de La Plata." He considers them anterior to the conquest of the country by the Incas about 1450, but they may have been of the same stock as their conquerors.

The Gran Chaco, or "Great Hunting Ground" of Buenos Ayres, is inhabited by wandering tribes of whom very little is known. It is true that a grammar of one of their numerous dialects was published some years ago, but no tribe speaking the language in question has been found! Senor Lafone Quevedo and the Rev. Francisco Tavolini have now, however, published grammars of the Mbocobi dialect, and other books upon some other dialects have been promised by Senor Quevedo.

The great search light on the Tower of Transportations Buildings at the World's Fair at Chicago was recently tested, and is believed to be the strongest in the world. It was made by Messrs. Schuckert and Co., of Nuremberg, Germany, and consists of an electric arc of 150,000 candles, and the great magnifying glass which directs the rays is 4 feet in diameter. The illuminating power of the beam is equivalent to that of 160,000,000 candles. The carbons are 12 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter.

According to Professor Henry E. Osborn, of Columbia College, New York, man from an anatomical point of view is quite degenerate; only his hand and brain comparing favourably with mammalian anotamy in general. He is now in a state of rapid transformation, for more than 30 of his organs are degenerating while only 20 are developing.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences M. Lippman presented some beautiful proofs of his colour photographs of the solar spectrum, taken in a camera obscura with plates of gelatine, bichromate, and bichromated albumen. The gelatine bichromate loses its hygrometric properties under the action of light, and the proof is invisible on coming out of the black chamber, but the colours appear on moistening it.

Dr. Leduc, Professor at the Sorbonne, has determined anew the atomic weight of oxygen, and his result has been approved and adopted by the members of the Academie des Scinces, Paris. It is 15·88, a result which agrees with the mean of five recent determinations. The lowest of the older values is 15·905.

Recent borings at Dover have proved the coalbed there to belong to the upper part of the middle carboniferous formation, that is to say the bed of coal found at Pas-de-Calais. Apparently, therefore, the bed extends under the Channel, and is part of a great coal area uniting France and England.

M. Charles Henry has calculated the intensity of diffused starlight on a fine August night as equivalent to the light of a candle at a distance of 41 metres. His method was to compare the star light with the phosphorescence of a plate of sulphate of zinc which had been saturated, so to speak, with light, and note the time taken by the plate in losing its phosphorescence until it gave the same intensity or illumination as the starlight.

The new ironclad, Royal Oak, which was launched at Birkenhead on November 5, constitutes an important addition to the strength of the British Navy. She is the sixty-fourth ship which has been built for the Royal Navy by Messrs. Laird Bros., who have, moreover, three other vessels in course of construction for Her Majesty's Government. The hull of the Royal Oak is wholly of mild steel, and the stem, stern-post, and stern-brackets, for carrying the propeller shafts, are steel castings. Her twin-screws are four-bladed, 17 feet in diameter, and of bronze. The eight steel boilers, which weigh about 36 tons each, are to supply steam to engines intended to develop 13,000 indicated horse-power under forced draught, and to drive the ship at a speed of 17½ knots per hour. The vessel has been built in a dock which, being constructed in solid sandstone rock, has offered no difficulty as to foundation, and has permitted the building of the ship to her normal floating level; and the propelling-engines and the bulk of the auxiliary machinery to be fitted complete on board before floating. The leviathan being therefore surrounded during construction by solid walls, there have been facilities for adhering very accurately to the designed form. The result of this has been that the whole of the belt-armour fashioned from moulds made from the mould loft floor, and in no instance tried from the vessel herself, has fitted so exactly to its place on the ship that no single plate required any adjustment after receipt from the makers, Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, who deserve great credit for having been able to bend and plane these plates, which range up to 30 tons in weight, so accurately to the plans and mould furnished by Messrs. Laird Bros. We congratulate the builders of the celebrated Alabama privateer on the successful construction and launch of the latest British ironclad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hindoo, under the command of Lieut G E Holland, sailed on Sunday last for Calicut.

THE B I S N Co's s s Verawa, 2,158 tons. Captain A Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (16th November), with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain T Schumacker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (8th November), with a cargo of sugar and 62 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain F N Frohauk, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Zanzibar, (7th November), with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain P A Rogers, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Hull (24th October), via Karachi, with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Murray, Mr McLeod and Mr. Randall. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	A	F Muir & Co
„ Congo	1892	Rogers	B	F Muir & Co
Dredger Mud-Turtle	...	...	E	M Mackenzie & Co
S.S. Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	N	P J Mendonca
„ Blue Cross	1959	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co
„ Persis	...	...	P	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Brahmani	do.	do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	4971	Moule	1	P & O S N Co
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	2	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co
„ Clyde	2198		5	P & O Co
„ Verona	1876	Seymour	6	P & O Co
„ Imperator	2340	Bechtinger	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
„ Queen of India	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull, Oct 24.
28	Verawa (s)	Houston	Moulmein, Nov 16.
	Khiwa (s)	Schumacker.	Mauritius, Nov 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Hindoo (s)	Holland	Calicut.
28	H. M. S. Himalaya	Chichester	England.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, for Aden, &c.
„ Congo, for Hull, &c.
„ Purulia, for Persian Gulf via K. Coast & Karachi.
„ Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta,
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi via K. Coast.
„ Khiva, for Jedda, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
15	Persis s	Alcock	Middlesbro & London.
16	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool.
18	Metapedia s	Fraser	Liverpool.
19	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
21	Cy of Edinburgh	Frame	Liverpool via Bombay
22	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	To
16	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
17	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Assyria s	J Skinner	Persian Gulf.
18	Persis s	Alcock	Bombay.
19	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool.
„ Metapedia, Fraser, Kerr, Tarruck & Co, not known.
„ City of Edinburgh, Frame, Ewart Ryrie & Co, not known.
„ Pemba, Rothwell, M Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.
„ Kapurthala, Livingstone, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Oct. 29	M Hebron	Ellicott	Cardiff	17	Calcutta
November. 3	Pigeon H M s	Gray	Zeilla	16	Bombay
15	Rome	Daniell	London	15	Sydney
	Clyde	Parfitt	London		Bombay
	Shannon	Crewe	London		Calcutta
	Mecca	Frohawk	Zanzibar	19	Bombay
	Loanda	Ramos	Zanzibar	17	Lisboa
16	Malabar H M's T Ship.	Jones	Bombay	16	England
	Red Breast H M s	Stowart	Trincomally		
	Ursa	Phippen	Chittagong	16	Dundee
	S Burkhed	Baker	Somali Coast	18	Somali Coast
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	17	Somali coast
	Mayo H M s I M	Black	Bombay		
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	16	Mussowa
	Gunnong	Gaggino	Trapanee		
17	Britannia	Murray	Sydney	17	London
	Rohilla	Nantes	Calcutta		London
	Assam	Creery	Bombay		Bombay
	Oronsay	Allen	Bushire	19	London
18	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Kaffir	Wyse	Chittagong	18	London
19	Asloun	Murray	Singapore	19	London
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast.		
	Oldenberg	Gathemann	Bremen	19	Sydney
	Baghdadi	Hudson	Bussorah	20	London
	Polynesien	Boulard	Sydney		Marseilles

Aden, 20th November 1892.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 30 bales goat hair, Thos H Moore and Co; 275 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 359 bales wool, Doongersy Nagjee; 110 bales wool, C Nanjee; 34 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 765 cwts myrabollams, T Morrison and Co; 300 cwts coir yarn, M. Mooljee; 900 cwts linseed, N Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 900 cwts bones, E Purdina; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, B Fuklerchand; 45 cwts gum, V Madhowjee; 63 bales wool, M Lalljee; 65 bales wool, K Khooshall; 74 bales hemp, N Futerally and Co; 36 bales wool, K Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch (s) 75 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 635 cwts black pepper, B Poonsey; 767 cwts myrabollams, J Vurdhman and Co; 113 bales carpets, A Goolam Hoosein; 5,199 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 605 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

Clyde s s.—1,041 cwts linseed, Owen and O'Kell; 8 bales skins, P Damjee; 83 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 200 cwts methyseed, and 300 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2 cwts gum and 196 cwts olibanum, K Shuriff and Co; 21 cwts aloes, 56 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 82 cwts olibanum, C Tarmahomed; 9 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co; 24 cases condiments, S Rustomjee; 5 cwts ivory, 2 cwts moyeteeth, and 105 lbs tortoise shells, N Miance; 176 cwts coiryarn, R Khetsey; 150 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 236 cwts olibanum, M Cassombhai and Co; 97 cwts fishmaws, M L Khaston.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blue Cross s—800 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR HULL.

Congo s s—15,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—591 cwts mustardseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Verona s—26 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 13 chests opium, G Shobhujymul; 113 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—39 bales piece-goods and 285 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 825 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist Thackersey M Sons and Co; 275 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, F Pestonjee; 25 bales twist, Union S and W Co; 40 bales twist, S Motilal; 6 chests opium, K Oodermull; 10 bales piece-goods, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Verona s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landura s—180 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 155 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

Rajpootana, s—200 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

City of Dundee s (Bombay)—442 cwts cotton unpressed, 15 bales wool, 721 cwts wool, unpressed and 75 corges hides.

Kilwa s (Bombay)—72 cwts cotton unpressed.

Country crafts (Bombay)—274 cwts cotton unpressed, 528 cwts wool unpressed and 3 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—719 pieces grey goods, 949 pieces white goods and 204 pieces prints.

Adowa s (London)—13 pieces prints.

Karagola s (Bombay)—350 pieces grey goods and 83 pieces prints.

Oriental s (Bombay)—1,937 pieces grey goods and 4,128 lbs grey yarns.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—32,448 pieces grey goods, 10,204 pieces white goods, 4,407 pieces prints, 11,000 lbs grey yarns, 3,570 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 31 cwts copper.

Assyria s (Bombay)—7,627 pieces grey goods, 701 pieces white goods, 9,924 pieces prints, 6,200 lbs grey yarns and Turkey-red and dyed yarns.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—11,018 pieces grey goods, 3,503 pieces white goods, 3,249 piece prints, 2,600 lbs grey yarns, 4,300 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 61 cwts copper.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—22,811 pieces grey goods, 45,78[illegible] pieces white goods, 44,217 pieces prints, [illegible]500 lbs grey yarns, 7,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 1,229 cwts iron bar rods, sheets and hoops, 947 cwts steel, 3,498 tons coals and 201 tons coke.

Country Crafts s (Bombay)—1,576 pieces grey goods, 2,300 lbs grey yarns, 111 twts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 142 cwts steel.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·138	W S W	1	76·1	51·1	45	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·167	N W	3	77·1	47·6	61	..	..	...
Cawnpore	30·115	N	2	76·0	43·0	58	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·104	W N W	3	79·5	43·9	53	...	0·30	+0·17
Jhansi	30·144	Calm	1	79·4	49·2	45	...	...	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·137	Calm	2	78·9	43·6	64	...	...	..
Karachi	30·096	E N E	9	80·0	56·0	38	..	..	..
Jeypore	30·174	S S W	3	77·0	43·7	58	...	0·02	—5·37
Ajmere	30·199	Calm	2	76·7	41·4	68	...	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·095	E S E	..	85·1	49·9	46	...	..	—0·08
Bhuj	30·069	W	6	83·4	56·0	54	...	..	..
Rajkot	30·033	E	4	85·9	58·9	54	..	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·008	N E	9	89·1	61·3	43	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·157	N E	3	76·7	45·9	36	...	..	—0·10
Indoro	30·122	E	1	76·5	47·1	43	..	0·50	+0·18
Saugor	30·139	E	2	76·3	49·9	35	...	..	—0·44
Jubbulpore	30·182	Calm	1	77·0	42·4	68	...	..	—0·47
Hoshangabad	30·149	E	5	77·3	51·3	52	...	0·34	—0·02
Khandwa	30·128	E	2	81·2	50·0	61	..	0·44	+0·10
Raipur	30·108	N	2	78·0	53·8	65	...	0·11	—0·44
Nagpur	30·117	N N E	4	79·9	54·3	50	...	..	—0·75
Amraoti	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Akola	30·106	N E	4	82·5	52·1	66	...	..	—0·78
Surat	30·031	N E	F	89·1	60·0	57	...	..	—0·18
Malegaon	30·102	W S W	4	81·4	51·5	56	..	0·17	—0·56
Bombay	30·003	E	11	86·6	72·0	57	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·075	E S E	8	80·6	52·4	60	..	0·34	—0·80
Sholapur	30·075	E S E	12	82·7	59·1	53	..	0·68	—0·23
Ratnagiri	29·977	E S E	5	90·4	65·9	42	..	0·41	—0·09
Belgaum	30·026	E S E	1	74·3	57·9	58	..	0·30	—1·56
Goa	29·991	E	9	87·2	68·3	76	..	2·44	..
Karwar	29·973	N E	2	86·2	65·4	68	..	1·43	—1·42
Mangalore	29·959	N E	2	89·8	68·9	68	...	4·25	+1·04
Calicut	29·952	E	8	88·7	71·2	76	...	3·54	—1·82
Cochin	29·946	E N E	M	88·7	72·7	69	...	3·57	—3·49
Bangalore	30·061	E N E	5	78·2	56·9	80	...	0·56	—3·07
Secunderabad	30·070	E N E	4	79·6	57·6	55	..	1·79	..
Masuliptm.	30·036	N N E	3	82·5	..	76	...	0·31	—6·43
Bellary	30·056	E	3	82·9	58·1	82	...	0·25	—1·74
Cuddapah	30·038	S W	...	87·0	64·4	72	..	0·38	—4·82
Madras	30·000	N W	13	84·7	70·7	69	..	1·35	—14·56
Coimbatore	30·013	N E	4	86·8	64·3	76	...	0·12	—3·83
Trichinopoly	29·998	N N W	5	89·0	71·4	63	..	1·34	—3·89
Negapatam	29·955	W NW	14	82·9	71·2	71	..	3·21	—13·77
Colombo	29·948	N	11	87·5	74·5	73	..	5·88	—6·96

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly in Sind and at Jeypore and Deesa, briskly at Bhuj, and moderately or slowly in all other districts except locally at Coimbatore, where a slight fall has taken place. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Sholapur, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Sholapur, 12 at Calicut and Bombay, and 10 at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Ratnagiri and lowest 41° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the sky is partially clouded at Sholapur, Negapatam, Calicut and Coimbatore. There has been no rain at any station. The depression which lay yesterday to the north-westwards of Sind has disappeared and the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled over the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The barometer has fallen briskly in Sind and Baluchistan; elsewhere changes are small. Readings are highest in eastern parts of Rajputana and lowest in Malabar and south of the Bay. Calms prevail in the Punjab and north-westerly winds over the Gangetic Plain and Bengal; northerly winds over the Bay and easterly winds in Western and Central India. Force strong in Diamond Island. Temperature has risen in hill stations and in parts of Burma and Madras, but fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature which ranges 83° in Tinnevelly and 54° in Rawalpindi, is below the normal in all provinces. The abnormal deficiency ranges one-tenth degree in the Central Provinces, and three degrees in the North-West Provinces. The air is inclined to become damper and sky is cloudy in North-West and North-East India. Showers have fallen in Diamond Island, Rangoon, Bassein, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Colombo. There has been snow in Gnatong.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th November, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·889
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	63·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·00
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, E, ESE, NNW, N, NNE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	287

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

91-92—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Takersey and another vs Purashram Hurlal—Crawford B and Co.
97-92—Nanu an H—Manockji Eduiji Allbless and others vs Awabai and others—Nanu and H.
264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navita Khunderao M.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, Little S N and B and W and G.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

175-92—Little, S N and B—Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others—Payne, G and S.
512-92—Brown and M—J H Tod and another vs Tullockchand Maneckchand and another—Nanu and H
514-92—Brown and M—Soonderdass Dhurmsey and others vs Bai Jumnabai
522-92—Brown and M—Sir A A D Sassoon and others vs Bai Jumnabai
524-92—Daphtary and F—Mahadevrao Venayek and others vs Jafferbhoy Purdhan and another
528-92—Daphtary and F—Sh[illegible] Bhukandas Luckmidas vs Abdool Tyab Bhai Meya—In person.
561-92—Nanu and H—Bai Dinbai vs Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.

Postponed Long Causes.

484-92—H S Dikshit—(for pauper)—Caroline Clementson vs J S Clementson and an others (Matrimonial).
86-91—Payne, G and S—Jetha Rutna and others vs Vithuldas Ramdas and Co—Chalk, W and S.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

349-84—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Abdula Hajee Abdsatar and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdool and others—Egdelow and G, and C L and O.

Postponed Long Causes.

148-92—Payne G and S—Saraswatibai vs Balkisondas Narondas and another—Ardesir H and D and L S N and B.

To vary Commissioners report.

370-70—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbnoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B

Defended New Long Causes.

170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ratanchund Harackchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk, W and S.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premchee alias Motee vs Luckmidas Runchordas—K D Shroff.
312-92—In person—(a pauper)—Luxumon Raghowjee vs Ganput Anandrao and another—Balkrishna and P.
225-92—Ardasir, H and D—Beharilal Rooprum and another vs Luxumondas Amichund—Payne, G and S.
237-92—Mansuklal D and J—Mooljee Devidas vs Sha Megun Ganput and another—In person.
319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bistee vs Poonamchand Khima and another—Balkrishna and P.
345-92—Chalk, W and S—Sayed Hussonally bin Mir, &c vs Ahilabhai—H S Dikshit.
293-92—Crawford B and Co—B W Legget vs Munchershaw Rustomjee—Turner and H.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Bal Kisondas vs Hurivalab Hurkisond—Payne, G and S.
334-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Doongree vs Jetha Bhima and another—J C Cama.
335-92—In person—J Hemingway vs Rama Sadev and another—In person.
340-92 Ardesir H and D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail, &c.—Thakurdas D and C and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

317-92—Craigie L and O—Abdool Hoosein bin Hajee Zenal Abedin Shirazee vs Shalomo bin Elazar and others—Daphtary and F

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Postponed Long Causes

476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others—Bhaishunker and K.
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs R Wilson and others—Little, S, N and B and F A Little.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.
104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Magan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeeya and another vs Mariambee and another—Thakurdas D and C.
[illegible] W—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Sooleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
392-92—Chalk, W and S—Purshotum Narayen vs Moreshwar Narayen and another—H S Dikshit
[illegible]—H S Dikshit—Anandrao Narayen and another vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Chalk, W and S

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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(Near the Railway Station)
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.
Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.

TO BE OBTAINED OF
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Rs. 35-8 per doz.

Worth its Weight in Gold
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

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BASS
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

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LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
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ALSO EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
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As the best remedy.
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And all good Chemists.

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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
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CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
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Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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By simply moving the long indicator to any hour desired, the Alarum will be set in motion as in an ordinary Alarm Clock, making sufficient sound to awake any ordinary sleeper.

A splendid Timekeeper.

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For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.

No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.

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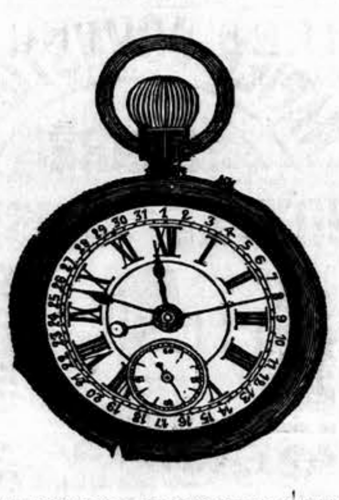

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This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.

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Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are of the First Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
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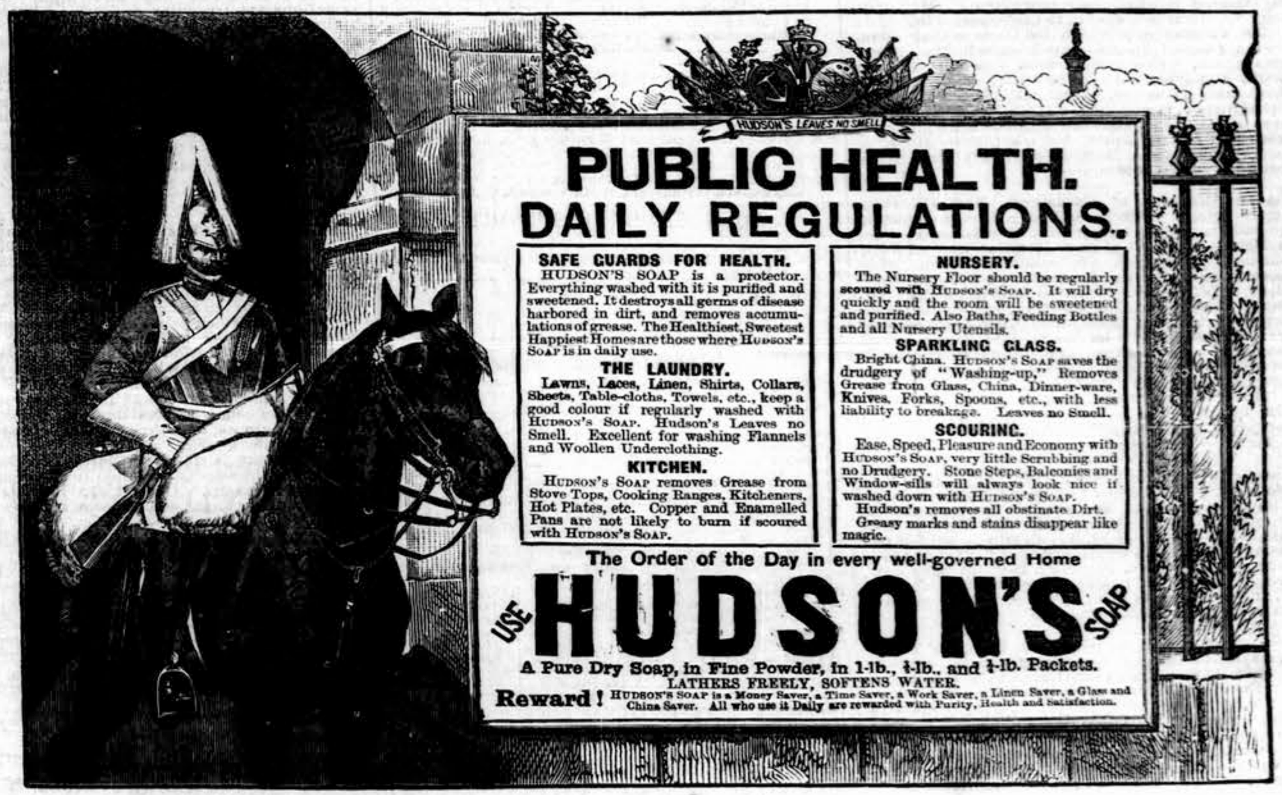

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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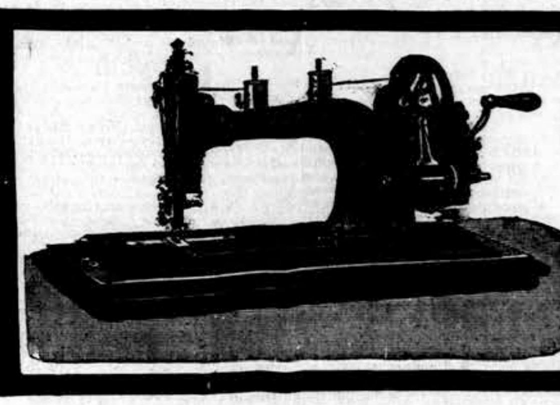

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